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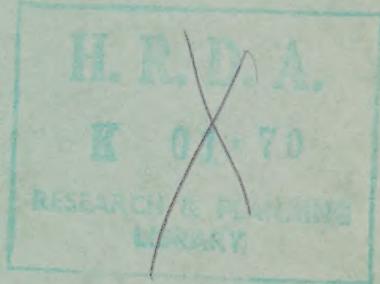
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RECREATION IN THE CITY OF CALGARY

A SURVEY OF  
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES, AND  
OPPORTUNITIES

Alberta  
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH  
RESEARCH DIVISION



CHAPTERS X - XIV

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CHAPTER X

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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In order to describe the differences among recreational variables for the rural and urban population of the greater Calgary area, the original sample was enlarged by adding a sub-sample taken from the rural community of Strathmore which is 22 miles east of Calgary. One hundred and twenty-two individuals were interviewed for this survey. Together with the original sample of 729 respondents from within the city limits of Calgary, the combined rural-urban sample contains 851 respondents.

The rural-urban data collected will be discussed in this chapter.

A. Work Involvement and Preferences

1. Regular and Over-Time Work

a) Time Spent in Housework

Rural housewives spent more time in housework than urban housewives did: See Table X-1.

Table X-1

Time Spent In Housework by Urban-Rural

	<u>Hours per Day</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>1 to 4</u>		<u>5 to 8</u>		<u>9 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	11	23.4	32	68.1	4	8.5	47
Urban	201	51.3	164	41.8	27	6.9	392
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>48.3</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>439</u>

(P<.01)



The data show that 51.3% of the urban housewives spent less than 5 hours per day in housework; only 23.4% of the rural housewives said the same.

The majority (68.1%) of rural housewives spent from 5 to 8 hours per day doing housework; only 41.8% of the urban housewives said the same.

b) Gainful Employment

Rural respondents reported working fewer hours per week than urban respondents did in the winter: See Table X-2.

Table X-2

Hours Worked Per Week in Winter by Urban-Rural

	<u>Hours per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Less than 36</u>		<u>36 to 40</u>		<u>41 to 50</u>		<u>Over 50</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	27	48.2	12	21.4	10	17.9	7	12.5	56	
Urban	66	17.9	183	49.7	79	21.5	40	10.9	368	
TOTAL	93	21.9	195	46.0	89	21.0	47	11.1	424	

(P <.001)

The data show that 48.2% of the rural respondents worked less than 36 hours per week in the winter; only 17.9% of the urban respondents said the same.

Working from 36 to 40 hours per week was reported by 49.7% of the urban respondents and 21.4% of the rural respondents.

This trend was reversed for summer: See Table X-3.

Urban respondents were more satisfied with their work than rural respondents. See Table X-4.



Table X-3

Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Urban-Rural

	<u>Hours per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Less than 36</u>		<u>36 to 40</u>		<u>41 to 50</u>		<u>Over 50</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	5	8.2	3	4.9	15	24.6	38	62.3	61	
Urban	58	15.9	183	50.1	85	23.3	39	10.7	365	
TOTAL	63	14.8	186	43.7	100	23.5	77	18.1	426	

(P <.001)

Over 50 hours per week was reported by 62.3% of the rural respondents in summer; only 10.7% of the urban respondents said the same.

From 36 to 40 hours per week was reported by 50.1% of the urban and 4.9% of the rural respondents.

## 2. Attitudes Towards Work and Leisure

Urban respondents endorsed the Protestant ethic to a greater extent than the rural respondents did - 297 (44.1%) of the urban and 34 (27.9%) of the rural sample scored high (12 to 18) on the Protestant Ethic scale.

Low scores (3 to 7) were recorded for 30 (24.6%) of the rural and 99 (14.7%) of the urban sample (P <.01).

When asked whether they would like to work longer hours for more money, the same hours for the same money or shorter hours for less money, 91 (14.2%) of the urban and none of the rural respondents chose shorter hours for less money. Longer hours for more money was preferred by 23 (34.3%) of the rural and 131 (20.4%) of the urban sample (P <.001).

Urban respondents were more satisfied with their work than were rural respondents: See Table X-4.



Table X-4

More Satisfaction From Work or Leisure by Urban-Rural

	<u>Reported Satisfaction</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>More from Work</u>	<u>More from Leisure</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	58	47.9	54	44.6	9	7.4	121
Urban	410	58.2	215	30.5	79	11.2	704
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>56.7</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>825</u>

(P<.01)

The data show that 58.2% of the urban and 47.9% of the rural sample derived more satisfaction from work.

Conversely, 44.6% of the rural and 30.5% of the urban respondents derived more satisfaction from leisure.

B. Organizational Involvements

1. Formal Organizations

a) Number of Organizational Memberships did not differ between the rural and urban populations.

b) Proportion of Meetings Attended

Rural respondents showed more regular attendance for both summer and winter: See Table X-5.

**Table 1**

Landmarks of Alberta, 1905-1910, and 1911-1912

Population by year

and number of dwellings

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1905	2,511	3,011	3,422	4,011	4,714	5,222	5,811	6,311
1906	2,511	3,011	3,422	4,011	4,714	5,222	5,811	6,311
1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landmarks of Alberta, 1905-1910, and 1911-1912

Population by year and number of dwellings

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Table X-5

### Proportion of Meetings Attended by Urban-Rural

	Summer						Winter			
	all, 2/3		1/2 or more		Total	all, 2/3		1/2 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Rural	37	77.1	11	22.9	48	44	75.9	14	24.1	58
Urban	109	50.0	109	50.0	218	194	61.2	123	38.8	317
TOTAL	146	54.9	120	45.1	266	238	63.5	137	36.5	375

The data show that 77.1% for summer and 75.9% of the rural respondents for winter attended all-2/3 of the meetings their organizations had; only 50.0% and 61.2% of the urban respondents (respectively) said the same.

c) Hours per Month in Organizations did not differ significantly between the urban-rural respondents.

d) Offices or Regular Duties

Urban respondents held fewer offices and performed fewer regular duties than rural respondents ( $P < .02$ ). The majority (237 or 71.2%) of the urban respondents held no offices; only 37 (56.9%) of the rural respondents said the same.

Over one-fifth (14 or 21.5%) of the rural and 41 (12.3%) of the urban respondents held office or performed regular duties in every organization they belonged to.

## 2. Church Involvements

a) Church Affiliation

A larger proportion of the rural sample than the urban sample



reported Roman Catholic affiliation - 35 (34.0%) of the rural and 107 (20.6%) of the urban respondents said this. United or Anglican affiliation was reported by 42 (40.8%) of the rural and 300 (57.7%) of the urban respondents ( $P < .01$ ).

b) Church Attendance and Time Spent in Church Affairs did not differ significantly between the rural-urban populations.

C. Social Involvements

1. Friends

Number of close friends as reported by urban and rural respondents is given in Table X-6.

Table X-6

Number of Close Friends by Urban-Rural

	<u>Number of Friends</u>										<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less than 3</u>		<u>3 or 4</u>		<u>5 to 7</u>		<u>8 to 10</u>		<u>10 or more</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	14	11.7	21	17.5	33	27.5	32	26.7	20	16.7	120
Urban	103	14.7	108	15.4	148	21.1	96	13.7	248	35.3	703
TOTAL	117	14.2	129	15.7	181	22.0	128	15.6	268	32.6	823

( $P < .001$ )

The data show that rural respondents were more likely to report a medial number of close friends than were urban respondents. From 8 to 10 friends was reported by 26.7% of the rural and 13.7% of the urban respondents.

Ten or more close friends was reported by 16.7% of the rural and 35.3% of the urban sample, and less than 3 friends was reported by 11.7% of the rural and 14.7% of the urban sample.

A greater proportion of the urban respondents (252 or 38.9%)



than of the rural respondents (23 or 20.0%) said that all of their close friends lived in their community.

Fewer than 50% of close friends residing in the same community was reported by 159 (24.5%) of the urban and 45 (39.1%) of the rural respondents.

Rural respondents reported more frequent contact with their best friend than urban respondents did: See Table X-7.

Table X-7

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend by Urban-Rural

	<u>Frequency</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Once a day</u>		<u>2 or 3 times per week</u>		<u>Once a week</u>		<u>Less than once per week</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	27	23.1	31	26.5	28	23.9	31	26.5	117	
Urban	127	18.9	118	17.6	216	32.2	210	31.3	671	
TOTAL	154	19.5	149	18.9	244	31.0	241	30.6	788	

(P< .05)

The data show that 26.5% of the rural respondents saw their best friend 2 or 3 times a week, only 17.6% of the urban respondents said the same.

Almost one-third (32.2%) of the urban respondents saw their best friends once a week; only 23.9% of the rural respondents said the same.

2. Anomie

Urban respondents displayed a higher degree of anomie than rural respondents - 75 (61.5%) of the rural and 331 (46.6%) of the urban sample scored low on the anomie scale.

Conversely, 131 (18.4%) of the urban and 9 (7.4%) of the rural



respondents scored high on the scale ( $P < .01$ ).

D. Leisure Time Usage and Availability

1. Leisure Time Based on Usage

a) Winter

Rural respondents spent more time in leisure activities in the winter than urban respondents - less than 125 hours per month was tallied for 252 (34.7%) of the urban and 30 (24.8%) of the rural respondents. From 201 to 425 hours per month was tallied for 213 (29.3%) of the urban and 49 (40.5%) of the rural respondents ( $P < .03$ ).

b) Summer

Total leisure time based on usage did not differ between rural-urban samples in summer.

2. Reported Leisure Time

a) Winter

Rural respondents reported much more free time in the winter than urban respondents did: See Table X-8.

Table X-8

Reported Leisure Time (Winter) by Urban-Rural

	<u>Hours per Week</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Less than 15</u>		<u>15 to 20</u>		<u>21 to 40</u>		<u>More than 40</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	5	6.8	6	8.2	10	13.7	52	71.2	73	
Urban	130	21.5	70	11.6	209	34.5	196	32.4	605	
TOTAL	135	19.9	76	11.2	219	32.3	248	36.6	678	

( $P < .001$ )

More than 40 hours per week of leisure time was reported by



71.2% of the rural and only 32.4% of the urban respondents.

Less than 15 hours per week of free time was reported by 21.5% of the urban and 6.8% of the rural respondents.

b) Summer

Rural respondents again reported more free time, but the difference was not as marked for summer as it was for winter: See Table X-9.

Table X-9

Reported Leisure Time (Summer) by Urban-Rural

	<u>Hours per week</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Less than 15</u>		<u>15 to 20</u>		<u>21 to 40</u>		<u>More than 40</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	4	5.5	10	13.7	30	41.1	29	39.7	73	
Urban	128	21.2	70	11.6	200	33.2	205	34.0	603	
TOTAL	132	19.5	80	11.8	230	34.0	234	34.6	676	

(P<.02)

The data show that 21.2% of the urban and 5.5% of the rural respondents reported less than 15 hours per week in leisure activities.

From 21 to 40 hours per week was reported by 41.1% of the rural and 33.2% of the urban respondents.

3. Reported by Housewives

a) Free Time During the Day - did not differ between the rural and urban housewives.

b) Free Time In the Evenings

Urban housewives enjoyed more leisure time in the evenings than rural housewives. Four or more hours of free time in the evenings was reported by 9 (20.0%) of the rural and 151 (44.7%) of the urban housewives.



Three hours per evening was reported by 21 (46.7%) of the rural and 95 (28.1%) of the urban housewives ( $P < .01$ ).

E. Current Leisure Activities

1. Number of Leisure Activities

Number of leisure activities differed between urban and rural respondents: See Table X-10.

Table X-10

Number of Leisure Activities by Urban-Rural

	<u>Number of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>0 to 6</u>		<u>7 to 9</u>		<u>10 to 18</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	6	4.9	34	27.9	82	67.2	122	
Urban	240	33.0	281	38.7	206	28.3	727	
TOTAL	246	29.0	315	37.1	288	33.9	849	

( $P < .001$ )

The data show 10 to 18 activities were mentioned by 67.2% of the rural and only 28.3% of the urban respondents. Conversely, 6 or fewer activities were mentioned by 33.0% of the urban and 4.9% of the rural sample.

2. Specific Activities

a) Degree of Time Spent in Various Activities

Various activities were coded into most, medial and least time-consuming. Only those activities that differed in terms of time consumption between the urban and rural samples will be discussed here.

i) Winter

Rural respondents spent more time visiting than urban respondents - 69 (58.5%) of the rural and only 271 (43.2%) of the urban



respondents mentioned visiting as a most time-consuming activity. Visiting as a least time-consuming activity was mentioned by 233 (37.2%) of the urban and 20 (16.9%) of the rural respondents ( $P < .001$ ).

Playing with children was mentioned as a most time-consuming activity by more urban (253 or 76.4%) than rural (47 or 54.7%) respondents and as a least time-consuming activity by 26 (30.2%) of the rural and 40 (12.1%) of the urban respondents ( $P < .001$ ).

Rural respondents tended to mention church activities as being of medial time consumption more often than urban respondents did: See Table X-11.

Table X-11

Church Activities as Time-Consuming Activities by Urban-Rural

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	3	4.9	19	31.1	39	63.9	61	
Urban	39	12.8	53	17.4	212	69.7	304	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	42	11.5	72	19.7	251	68.8	365	

( $P < .02$ )

The data show that 31.1% of the rural and 17.4% of the urban respondents spent medial amounts of time in church activities. More urban (12.8% and 69.7%) than rural (4.9% and 63.9%) mentioned church activities as both most and least time consuming.

Urban respondents spent more time sewing and knitting than rural respondents did: See Table X-12.



Table X-12

Sewing and Knitting as Time-Consuming Activities by Urban-Rural

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	10	20.8	18	37.5	20	41.7	48	
Urban	107	35.7	68	22.7	125	41.7	300	
TOTAL	117	33.6	86	24.7	145	41.7	348	

(P<.05)

Sewing and knitting as most time consuming was mentioned by 20.8% of the rural and 35.7% of the urban respondents, and as of medial time consumption by 37.5% of the rural and 22.7% of the urban respondents.

Drinking beer as a time consuming leisure activity differed between the urban and rural respondents: See Table X-13.

Table X-13

Drinking Beer as a Time Consuming Activity by Urban-Rural

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	7	16.3	20	46.5	16	37.2	43	
Urban	28	14.8	34	18.0	127	67.2	189	
TOTAL	35	15.1	54	23.3	143	61.6	232	

(P<.001)

This activity as least time consuming was mentioned by 67.2% of the urban and only 37.2% of the rural respondents. As an activity of medial time consumption, it was mentioned by 46.5% of the rural and only



18.0% of the urban respondents.

Group athletics was more time consuming for rural than urban respondents - 29 (43.9%) of the rural and only 37 (24.2%) of the urban respondents mentioned group athletics as most time consuming. As least time consuming it was mentioned by 61 (39.9%) of the urban and only 12 (18.2%) of the rural respondents ( $P < .01$ ).

Urban respondents spent less time attending sports events than did rural respondents: See Table X-14.

Table X-14

Attending Sports Events as a Time-Consuming Activity

by Urban-Rural

Time Consumption

	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	11	15.1	34	46.6	28	38.4	73
Urban	15	10.3	45	31.0	85	58.6	145
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	26	11.9	79	36.2	113	51.8	218

( $P < .02$ )

The data show that 58.6% of the urban respondents reported this activity as least time consuming; only 38.4% of those from the rural community said the same.

A larger proportion of the rural (46.6%) than urban respondents (31.0%) mentioned attending sports events as a leisure activity of medial time consumption.

Urban respondents also spent less time attending cultural events in the winter: See Table X-15.



Table X-15

Attending Cultural Events as a Time-Consuming Activity  
by Urban-Rural

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	0	0.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	10	
Urban	2	1.4	19	13.8	117	84.8	138	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	2	1.4	24	16.2	122	82.4	148	

(P<.02)

The data show that one-half (50.0%) of the rural and only 13.8% of the urban respondents mentioned attending cultural events as a leisure activity of medial time consumption. As least time consuming it was mentioned by 84.8% of the urban and 50.0% of the rural respondents.

ii) Summer

Visiting, playing with children, church activities, sewing and knitting, drinking beer, attending sports events and group athletics as time-consuming activities differed between the urban-rural samples for summer. The relationships found for summer were very similar to the relationships found for winter and will not be discussed again.

Home improvements was mentioned as a most time consuming activity by more urban than rural respondents: See Table X-16.



Table X-16  
Home Improvements as a Time-Consuming Activity  
by Urban-Rural

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	29	38.7	27	36.0	19	25.3	75
Urban	257	58.9	110	25.2	69	15.8	436
TOTAL	286	56.0	137	26.8	88	17.2	511

(P<.01)

The data show that 58.9% of the urban and only 38.7% of the rural respondents mentioned home improvements as most time consuming.

Rural respondents most often mentioned this activity as least time consuming (25.3% vs. 15.8%).

Rural respondents spent more time dancing than did urban respondents: See Table X-17.

Table X-17  
Dancing as a Time-Consuming Activity by Urban-Rural

	<u>Time Consumption</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Most</u>		<u>Medial</u>		<u>Least</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Rural	4	7.0	24	42.1	29	50.9	57
Urban	12	9.8	23	18.9	87	71.3	122
TOTAL	16	8.9	47	26.3	116	64.8	179

(P<.01)



The data show that 71.3% of the urban and 50.9% of the rural respondents mentioned dancing as least time consuming. Rural respondents (42.1% vs. 18.9%) were most likely to list it as of medial time consumption.

b) Time Spent Reading

Urban respondents spent more time reading than did rural respondents in both winter ( $P < .001$ ) and summer ( $P < .001$ ). Thirty-five (28.7%) of the rural and 442 (61.4%) of the urban respondents read 4 or more hours per week in the winter. Thirty-one (25.4%) of the rural and 417 (57.8%) of the urban respondents said the same for summer.

c) Music and Art Lessons

A larger proportion of the rural respondents were either taking music lessons or showed interest in taking lessons - 31 (25.6%) of the rural and 126 (17.5%) of the urban respondents said this.

Conversely, 595 (82.5%) of the urban and 90 (74.4%) of the rural respondents were not taking lessons and would not if a qualified instructor were available ( $P < .04$ ).

Interest in art lessons did not differ significantly between the rural and urban populations.

d) Trips

i) Summer Weekend and Extended Weekend Trips did not differ significantly between the urban and rural samples.

ii) Winter Trips

A larger proportion of rural (63 or 51.6%) than urban (213 or 29.4%) samples took trips in the winter ( $P < .001$ ).

e) Activities Outside The Area

Rural respondents took part in more activities outside the area: See Table X-18.



Table X-18

Number of Activities Outside the Area by Urban-Rural

	<u>Number of Activities</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>2 to 7</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	15	12.6	10	8.4	94	79.0	119	
Urban	399	54.9	164	22.6	164	22.6	727	
TOTAL	414	48.9	174	20.6	258	30.5	846	

(P <.001)

The data show that 79.0% of the rural and only 22.6% of the urban respondents participated in 2 to 7 leisure activities outside the area (i.e. beyond neighboring communities).

No activities outside the area were reported by 54.9% of the urban and 12.6% of the rural respondents.

### 3. Preferred Activities

#### a) Increased Participation Desired

The number of activities in which respondents desired increased participation did not differ between the rural and urban samples.

#### b) Activity Most Enjoyed

Activities mentioned as most enjoyable differed for the rural and urban populations for both summer and winter.

##### i) Summer

Most enjoyable activities in the summer are given in Table X-19.



Table X-19  
Most Enjoyable Activity by Urban-Rural

	<u>Activity</u>									
	<u>Active</u> <u>Athletics</u>		<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-</u> <u>Oriented</u>		<u>Driving</u> <u>&amp; Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	39	33.3	16	13.7	20	17.1	42	35.9	117	
Urban	183	26.5	73	10.6	216	31.3	219	31.7	691	
TOTAL	222	27.5	89	11.0	236	29.2	261	32.3	808	

(P < .02)

Active athletics were more popular among rural (33.3%) than urban (26.5%) respondents. Home-oriented activities were most enjoyed by urban respondents (31.3% vs. 17.1%).

ii) Winter

Most enjoyable activities for winter are given in Table X-20.

Table X-20  
Most Enjoyable Activity by Urban-Rural

	<u>Activity</u>									
	<u>Active</u> <u>Athletics</u>		<u>Passive</u>		<u>Home-</u> <u>Oriented</u>		<u>Driving</u> <u>&amp; Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	59	48.8	21	17.4	15	12.4	26	21.5	121	
Urban	187	27.4	192	28.2	121	17.7	182	26.7	682	
TOTAL	246	30.6	213	26.5	136	16.9	208	25.9	803	

(P < .001)

Active athletics were most popular among rural respondents (48.8% vs. 27.4%) while passive and home-oriented activities were most popular



among the urban respondents (28.2% vs. 17.4% and 17.7% vs. 12.4%).

iii) Outdoor Summer

Preference for a favorite outdoor summer activity also differed between the rural-urban samples: See Table X-21.

Table X-21

Favorite Outdoor Activity by Urban-Rural

	<u>Activity</u>										<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Camping, Picnics</u>		<u>Boating</u>		<u>Climbing, Hiking, Walks</u>		<u>Other</u>					
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	18	14.9	40	33.1	10	8.3	53	43.8	121			
Urban	152	21.3	145	20.3	178	24.9	240	33.6	715			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	170	20.3	185	22.1	188	22.5	293	35.0	836			

(P <.001)

Camping, picnics, climbing, hiking and walks were most popular among urban respondents (21.3% vs. 14.9% and 24.9% vs. 8.3%).

Boating and 'other' activities were enjoyed more by rural (33.1% and 43.8%) than urban (20.3% and 33.6%) respondents.

c) Active in Organizations and Clubs

A larger proportion of the rural (38 or 31.7%) than urban (151 or 22.2%) respondents were active in clubs or organizations related to their favorite activities.

This was true for winter only (P<.03)

4. Patterns of Leisure

a) Time Spent Alone

Urban respondents tended to spend a greater portion of their leisure time alone: See Table X-22.



Table X-22  
Leisure Time Spent Alone by Urban-Rural

	<u>Proportion of Leisure Time</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>0 to 13%</u>		<u>14 to 26%</u>		<u>27 to 39%</u>		<u>40 to 100%</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	73	59.8	21	17.2	13	10.7	15	12.3	122	
Urban	264	36.3	118	16.2	97	13.3	248	34.1	727	
TOTAL	337	39.7	139	16.4	110	13.0	263	31.0	849	

(P < .001)

The data show that 34.1% of the urban respondents spent from 40 to 100% of their free time alone; only 12.3% of the rural respondents said the same.

Conversely, less than 14% of free time alone was reported by 59.8% of the rural and 36.3% of the urban sample.

b) Time Spent With Friends

Rural respondents spent more of their free time with friends than did urban respondents: See Table X-23.

Table X-23  
Leisure Time Spent With Friends by Urban-Rural

	<u>Proportion of Leisure Time</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>0</u>		<u>1 to 13%</u>		<u>14 to 26%</u>		<u>27 to 100%</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	4	3.3	20	16.5	22	18.2	75	62.0	121	
Urban	124	17.1	256	35.2	144	19.8	203	27.9	727	
TOTAL	128	15.1	276	32.5	166	19.6	278	32.8	848	

(P < .001)



Only 3.3% of the rural as opposed to 17.1% of the urban respondents spent no free time with friends.

Conversely, 62.0% of the rural and only 27.9% of the urban respondents spent from 27 to 100% of their free time with friends.

c) Time Spent With Family

Urban respondents tended to spend more of their free time with family than did rural respondents: See Table X-24.

Table X-24

Free Time Spent With Family by Urban-Rural

	<u>Proportion of Leisure Time</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>0 to 26%</u>		<u>27 to 52%</u>		<u>53 to 78%</u>		<u>79 to 100%</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	42	34.7	36	29.8	30	24.8	13	10.7	121	
Urban	209	28.7	153	21.0	209	28.7	156	21.5	727	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	251	29.6	189	22.3	239	28.2	169	19.9	848	

(P<.02)

The data show that 21.5% of the urban respondents spent more than 78% of their free time with their families; only 10.7% of the rural respondents said the same.

Conversely, 34.7% of the rural as opposed to 28.7% of the urban sample spent less than 27% of their free time in this manner.

F. Desired Activities

1. Number of Desired Activities

Rural respondents desired participation in more leisure activities than did urban respondents: See Table X-25.



Table X-25  
Number of Desired Activities by Urban-Rural

	<u>Number of Activities</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>3 or more</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	8	6.7	31	25.8	28	23.3	53	44.2	120	
Urban	275	38.0	218	30.2	132	18.3	98	13.6	723	
TOTAL	283	33.6	249	29.5	160	19.0	151	17.9	843	

(P <.001)

The data show that 44.2% of the rural and only 13.6% of the urban respondents named 3 or more desired activities.

Thirty-eight per cent of the urban and 6.7% of the rural respondents desired no leisure activities.

## 2. Type of Activities

The type of leisure activities desired differed between the urban-rural samples, as shown in Table X-26.

Table X-26  
Type of Desired Activity by Urban-Rural

	<u>Type of Activity</u>								<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Active Sports</u>		<u>Sociability</u>		<u>Travel Spectator</u>		<u>Home, Passive</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	38	33.6	15	13.3	52	46.0	8	7.1	113	
Urban	146	32.4	109	24.2	120	26.7	75	16.7	450	
TOTAL	184	32.7	124	22.0	172	30.6	83	14.7	563	

(P <.001)

Sociability and home-passive activities were desired most by



urban respondents - 24.2% vs. 13.3% and 16.7% vs. 7.1%.

Travel and spectator activities were desired by a larger proportion of the rural (46.0%) than urban respondents (26.7%).

### 3. Indications of Interest

When asked if they had read about any of their desired activities, 50 (44.2%) of the rural and 123 (27.6%) of the urban respondents said they had for some or all of their desired activities ( $P < .001$ ).

### 4. Structure

More organized activities were desired by 65 (53.3%) of the rural sample; only 186 (25.5%) of those from the urban community said the same.

That future recreational opportunities should be less organized was mentioned by 397 (54.5%) of the urban and 52 (42.6%) of the rural sample.

A larger proportion of urban (146 or 20.0%) than rural (5 or 4.1%) respondents wanted no change or a little of both.

## G. Recreational Problems

### 1. Outdoor Activities

a) Satisfaction with present involvement in outdoor summer activities, and b) obstacles to increased involvement did not differ significantly for the urban vs. rural samples.

### 2. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

The number of leisure time opportunities the respondent perceived as available for people in his age group differed between the urban and rural communities: See Table X-27.



Table X-27

Number of Leisure Time Opportunities Available by Urban-Rural

	<u>Number of Opportunities</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>0 or 1</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>3 or more</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	7	5.8	9	7.4	105	86.8	121	
Urban	105	16.9	114	18.3	404	64.8	623	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	112	15.1	123	16.5	509	68.4	744	

(P <.001)

Three or more opportunities were mentioned by 86.8% of the rural respondents; only 64.8% of the urban respondents said the same.

One or fewer opportunities were reported by 16.9% of the urban and 5.8% of the rural respondents.

3. Age Group Most Urgently In Need of Programs and Facilities

Rural respondents favored pre-school, school-age children and teens as most in need of facilities (rural - 93 or 87.7%; urban - 428 or 79.0%) while 114 (21.0%) of the urban and only 13 (12.3%) of the rural respondents thought adults, young marrieds, and elderly people most in need.

4. Facilities

a) General Adequacy

Rural respondents (69 or 59.5%) were more inclined to say that existing facilities were inadequate than were urban respondents (189 or 32.4%) (P <.001).

b) Adequacy for Youth

Opinions as to the adequacy of existing facilities for youth differed between rural and urban samples as shown in Table X-28.



Table X-28  
Adequacy for Youth by Urban-Rural

	<u>Adequate Facilities</u>						<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Undecided</u>		<u>No</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	46	37.7	4	3.3	72	59.0	122	
Urban	350	48.3	119	16.4	256	35.3	725	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	396	46.8	123	14.5	328	38.7	847	

(P <.001)

The data show that 48.3% of the urban and 37.7% of the rural respondents thought existing facilities were adequate for youth.

Fifty-nine percent of the rural and only 35.3% of the urban respondents thought they were not adequate.

Urban respondents (16.4%) displayed more indecision (rural - 3.3%).

c) Fairness of Operating Policy

The large majority (101 or 86.3%) of the rural respondents felt that public and private recreational facilities were fairly run; only 52 (71.9%) of the urban respondents said the same. Again, urban respondents (108 or 14.9%) displayed more indecision (rural - 3 or 2.6%) (P <.001).

d) Concentration

Opinion as to the geographical location of recreation facilities also differed between the urban-rural samples: See Table X-29.



Table X-29

Concentration of Facilities by Urban-Rural

	<u>Concentration</u>										<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Too Scattered</u>		<u>Too Concentrated</u>		<u>O.K.</u>		<u>Undecided</u>		<u>Neither, Facilities Inadequate everywhere</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Rural	28	23.0	37	30.3	30	24.6	17	13.9	10	8.2	122	
Urban	131	18.3	125	17.5	183	25.6	267	37.3	10	1.4	716	
TOTAL	159	19.0	162	19.3	213	25.4	284	33.9	20	2.4	838	

(P <.001)

Rural respondents were more inclined to say that facilities were both too scattered among communities (23.0%) and too concentrated in a few communities (30.3%) than were urban respondents 18.3% and 17.5% respectively). Urban respondents were more undecided (37.3%) than rural respondents (13.9%).



## SUMMARY

### X. Rural-Urban Differences

This chapter has discussed data on the urban-rural differences as found in response to the interview schedule used for this survey.

#### A. Work Involvement and Preferences

Rural housewives spent more time in housework than urban housewives.

Gainfully employed respondents living in the rural community worked fewer hours per week than those living in Calgary, in the winter.

This trend was reversed for summer.

Urban respondents endorsed the Protestant Ethic more strongly and derived more satisfaction from their work than rural respondents.

However, more rural than urban respondents chose to work longer hours for more money, rather than shorter hours for less money.

#### B. Organizational Involvements

Rural respondents tended to attend more of their organizational meetings and to hold office in a greater proportion of their organizations than did urban respondents.

A larger portion of the rural than urban sample were Roman Catholic.

#### C. Social Involvements

Rural respondents were more inclined to have a medial number of close friends while urban respondents had many or few.

More urban than rural respondents reported that all of their close friends lived in the same community while rural respondents reported the most frequent contact with their best friend.

Urban respondents displayed a higher degree of anomie than did rural respondents.



D. Leisure Time Usage and Availability

Total leisure time based on usage differed in the winter when rural respondents spent more time in leisure activities than urban respondents, but it did not differ in summer.

Rural respondents estimated that they had much more free time than did urban respondents, in the winter. This was true also for summer, but the difference between the two samples was not as great.

Urban housewives had more free time in the evening than rural housewives.

E. Current Leisure Activities

Rural respondents participated in more leisure activities.

In the winter, rural respondents spent more time visiting, drinking beer, participating in group athletics and attending sports and cultural events than urban respondents did.

Playing with children and sewing and knitting were more time consuming for urban respondents.

Church activities consumed medial amounts of time for rural respondents and were either most or least time consuming for urban respondents.

Visiting, playing with children, church activities, sewing, knitting, drinking beer, attending sports events and participating in group athletics were related to the rural-urban population in summer and these relationships were very similar to those found for winter.

In the summer, rural respondents spent more time dancing while urban respondents spent more time in home-improvements.

Reading was a more time consuming leisure activity for urban than rural respondents in both summer and winter.



More interest in music lessons was shown by the rural sample. No difference was found for art lessons.

Rural respondents took more trips in the winter and also participated in more activities outside of the area.

In the summer, active athletics were more popular among rural respondents while urban respondents most enjoyed home-oriented activities.

In winter, active athletics were again more popular among the rural respondents. Passive and home-oriented activities were most enjoyed by the urban respondents.

The favorite outdoor summer activities of rural respondents were boating and 'other' while urban respondents most enjoyed camping, picnics, hiking, mountain climbing and walks.

In the winter, more rural than urban respondents were involved in organizations or clubs related to their favorite activities.

Urban respondents spent more of their free time alone and with family than did rural respondents. Rural respondents spent more time with friends.

#### F. Desired Activities

Rural respondents desired participation in more activities than did urban respondents and they most desired participation in travel/spectator activities. Urban respondents desired sociability and home-passive activities.

Reading about a desired activity was more common among the rural than urban sample.

More organized activities were desired by the rural respondents while a larger proportion of the urban respondents either felt that future recreation should be less organized or were undecided.



G. Recreation Problems

More leisure time opportunities were perceived by rural as opposed to urban respondents as available to people in his age group.

Adults, young marrieds and elderly people were favored by urban respondents as most in need of increased recreational opportunities, while rural respondents thought pre-school and school children and teens to be most in need.

Rural respondents were more dissatisfied with the adequacy of facilities in general and for youth in particular than were urban respondents. Urban respondents displayed more of a lack of definite opinions.

Rural respondents were more satisfied with the operating policy of facilities; again more urban respondents were undecided.

Rural respondents felt that facilities were both too concentrated in a few communities and too scattered throughout many communities while urban respondents were, again, more undecided.



## CHAPTER XI

### PROFILE OF THE CALGARY HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION

The information presented in the previous chapters was obtained from respondents 18 years of age and over. In order to get an over-all view of recreational opportunities and needs in the Calgary area, the adolescent population was sampled as well. A separate questionnaire was used for this sample and a copy is available in Appendix C. This chapter will deal with the information obtained from Calgary high school students.

#### A. Sample

A total of 878 Calgary High School students were asked to fill out the High School Recreation Schedule. Of these, 171 (19.5%) attended Lord Beaverbrook High School, 101 (11.5%) attended James Fowler High, 91 (10.4%) attended Queen Elizabeth High, 89 (10.1%) attended Western Canada High, 87 (9.9%) attended William Aberhart High, 80 (9.1%) attended Bowness Composite High, 77 (8.8%) attended Forest Lawn High, 75 (8.5%) attended Viscount Bennett High, another 75 (8.5%) attended Henry Wisewood High and 1 respondent attended Central High School. Thirty-two students did not indicate which high school they were attending.

#### B. General Description

##### 1. Age-Sex Distribution

The sample consisted of 489 (55.8%) male students and 383 (43.8%) female students. Six students did not indicate their sex. The age distribution of the sample is given in Table XI-1.



Table XI-1

Age Distribution of Calgary High School Respondents

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
14 years or under	4	.4
15 years	229	26.2
16 years	342	39.1
17 years	192	21.9
18 years	68	7.7
Over 18 years	26	3.0
No Response	17	1.7
	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.0

The modal age of the high school respondents was 16 years of age (39.1%) and 3% were over 18 years of age.

The age-sex distribution is given in Table XI-2.

Table XI-2

Age Distribution by Sex of Calgary High School Respondents

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
15 years or less	105	21.3	128	33.3	233	26.5
16 and 17 years	312	63.2	222	57.8	534	60.8
18 and 19 years	53	10.7	34	8.9	87	9.9
20 years and over	7	1.4	0	-	7	.8
No Response	17	3.4	-	-	17	1.9
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	494	100.0	384	100.0	878	99.9

The data show that more males are represented in the 18 years and over age category than females. This might indicate that females are



more likely to drop out of school at age 18, or to be finished school by age 18.

## 2. Grade in School

Ninety-one respondents did not specify which grade they were in, in school. The remaining 787 students' grade distribution by program is given in Table XI-3.

Table XI-3

### Program by Grade in School of High School Respondents

<u>Programs</u>	<u>Grade 10</u>		<u>Grade 11</u>		<u>Grade 12</u>		<u>(second year)</u>		<u>Grade 12</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Matriculation	307	70.1	200	63.1	10	43.5	5	55.6	522	66.3	
Vocational	113	25.8	91	28.7	8	34.8	0	-	212	26.9	
General	18	4.1	26	8.2	5	21.7	4	44.4	53	6.7	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>99.9</u>	

The data show that the majority of students interviewed were in a matriculation program (522 or 66.3%) and in Grade 10 (438 or 55.7%). Less than 10% of the sample was enrolled in a general program (53 or 6.7%) but one-quarter of the respondents were enrolled in a vocational program (212 or 26.9%). Of those respondents enrolled in a vocational program, 81 (9.2%) were enrolled in a blue collar trade program, 60 (8.9%) were in business programs, 53 (6%) were receiving mechanical training, 13 (1.5%) were enrolled in a technical program leading to a white collar position, and 5 respondents did not specify which vocational program they were in.

## 3. Place of Birth, Length of Residence and Ethnicity

Two-thirds of the respondents (585 or 66.7%) were born in Alberta while 12% (105) were born in one of the other Prairie Provinces.



Less than 10% of the sample were born in each of Europe (58 or 6.7%), B.C. (45 or 5.2%), Ontario (34 or 3.9%), the U.S. (24 or 2.8%), the Maritimes (8 or .9%), Quebec (6 or .6%) or "Other" areas (4 or .4%). Nine respondents did not indicate where they were born.

Only 11 (1.3%) respondents had resided in Alberta all of their lives but half of the respondents (440 or 50.7%) had lived here for 13 or more years, 32.2% (283) had lived in Alberta for 4 to 13 years and 13.1% (115) had resided in Alberta for less than 4 years. Twenty-five respondents did not indicate how long they had lived in Alberta.

In order to obtain the ethnic origins of the students, they were asked where their parents were born. The responses obtained are given in Table XI-4.

Table XI-4

Birthplaces of Parents of Calgary High School Respondents

<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Fathers</u>		<u>Mothers</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Canada	607	69.3	664	75.8
British Isles, White Commonwealth	75	8.6	77	8.8
United States	55	6.2	34	3.9
Slavic Countries	34	3.9	15	1.7
Central Europe	26	3.0	30	3.4
Germany, Austria	6	.6	12	1.3
Scandinavia	6	.6	8	.9
Orient and Other	11	1.3	6	.6
No Response	58	6.4	32	3.7
TOTAL	878	99.9	878	100.1



The data show that over two-thirds of the high school sample were at least second generation Canadians. Of the total sample, 607 (69.3%) respondents indicated that their fathers were born in Canada and 664 (75.8%) indicated that their mothers were Canadian-born. The largest proportion of parents that were not Canadian-born were of British origin.

#### 4. Educational and Occupational Background

##### a) Parents' Educational Levels

The education levels of parents of the high school respondents are given in Table XI-5.

Table XI-5

##### Educational Level of Parents of Calgary High School Respondents

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>Fathers</u>		<u>Mothers</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 to 6 years	21	2.4	28	3.2
7 to 9 years	173	19.7	122	13.9
10 to 11 years	152	17.4	177	20.2
12 years	158	18.0	263	30.0
Some college or degree	181	20.6	81	9.2
Vocational	26	3.0	40	4.5
No response	167	18.9	167	18.9
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.0	878	99.9

Only a low proportion of the respondents were not aware of their parents' level of education. The data show that the fathers tended to have more education than the mothers - 20.6% of the fathers and 9.2% of the mothers had some college or a college degree.

##### b) Fathers' Occupations

Ten per cent of the sample (90) did not report their fathers'



occupations. Almost one-quarter (209 or 23.8%) were employed in manual positions while 11.6% (101) were semi-skilled workers and 4.3% (38) worked in unskilled positions. A good proportion were employed as clerical and sales workers (126 or 14.4%) or as administrators (109 or 12.5%) while 21.9% (191) were executives or business managers. Six respondents had fathers who were farmers and eight respondents reported that their fathers were presently not working.

c) Family Income

About three-quarters of the high school respondents were aware of their family incomes. Of these, 42.8% (376) fell in the upper income bracket (over \$7,000), 22.8% (200) fell in the middle income bracket (\$4,000 to \$7,000), and 6.6% (58) fell in the lower income bracket (under \$4,000).

5. Educational and Occupational Expectations, Attitudes and Performances

a) Expected Education

Only 2.5% (22) of the sample did not expect to complete Grade 12 while 24% (211) expected to complete Grade 12 and 15.4% (135) expected to complete vocational courses leading either to a blue collar (9.8%) or white collar (5.6%) position. Over half of the sample expected to complete at least one degree at university (452 or 54.5%) and 8.2% or 72 of these respondents expected to complete two degrees. Nineteen respondents (2.2%) stated that they wanted to get as much education as they could and 4.4% (39) did not respond to the question.

b) Study Habits

The high school respondents were asked how many hours they spent studying each evening during the week. Table XI-6 gives the distribution of responses obtained.



Table XI-6

Time Spent Studying Each Evening

<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	190	21.7
1 hour or less	437	49.8
1 or 2 hours	154	17.6
Over 2 hours	48	5.6
No response	49	5.4
	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.1

It is notable that almost half of the sample (49.8%) spent one hour or less each night studying and 21.7% never studied during the week.

Students were also questioned about the number of hours they spent studying on weekends. The distribution of responses is given in Table XI-7.

Table XI-7

Time Spent Studying on Weekends

<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	291	33.3
1 hour or less	207	23.6
1 to 3 hours	218	24.9
Over 3 hours	73	8.4
No response	89	9.9
	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.1

A higher proportion of respondents never studied on weekends (33.3%) than reported the same for during the week (21.7%) but a higher



proportion of respondents reported spending more than 1 hour studying on weekends (33.3%) than reported the same during the week (23.2%).

c) Dropouts

When asked if they had ever seriously considered dropping out of school, 10.1% (89) either did not know or did not respond to the question and 68.3% (600) had never considered dropping out of school. Of the 189 (21.5%) respondents who had considered dropping out of school, 17 (1.9%) qualified their statements.

Over half of the sample (504 or 57.4%) reported that they had a friend who dropped out of school whereas 35.1% (308) had never had a friend drop out of school and 7.3% (64) did not answer the question.

At the end of the questionnaire, the students were asked: "How do you feel about students who drop out of school?" Over half of the sample (485 or 55.2%) indicated that dropping out was a bad thing and 1.1% (10) felt it was bad but qualified their statements. A good proportion of the students were unsure (199 or 22.7%) while just 2.8% (25) said dropping out was definitely a good thing, 6.8% (60) said it was a good thing but qualified their statements and 11.1% (97) did not respond to the question.

d) Occupational Expectations and Desires

i) Attitudes Towards Work

To determine the attitudes of the respondents towards work and leisure, a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered. "Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure.

The high school sample was asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is all right for a man to take



off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?", "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?" and, "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their answers: very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly.

Ratings of the responses to each of these questions varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the "Protestant Ethic".

Table XI-8 gives the distribution of scores obtained for the above questions.

Table XI-8  
Endorsement of Protestant Ethic by Calgary

High School Respondents

<u>Scores</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Low (3 to 7)	259	29.5
Medial (8 to 13)	455	51.8
High (14 to 18)	72	8.2
No response	92	10.5
	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.0

The data show that Calgary high school respondents tended to have a medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic - 51.8% scored from 8 to 13.

ii) Future Expectations

The largest proportion of respondents expected to go to university (366 or 41.7%) but did not specify into which field they planned to enter. Of those who indicated specific occupations, the largest



proportion (105 or 12%) expected to become clerical or sales workers while 78 (8.9%) respondents expected to enter manual positions in either a skilled (6.5%) or semi-skilled (2.4%) capacity. Less than 10.0% of the sample expected to enter either executive, professional, business owner (51 or 5.8%) or administrator (30 or 3.4%) positions. Five respondents (.6%) expected to become farmers and nine (1.0%) expected to become housewives. Over one-quarter of the sample (234 or 26.7%) did not indicate what they expected to do after they had completed high school.

iii) Desired Future Activity

The category "go to university" was not provided for in the code for this question, but considering that most of those in professional and executive positions would have attended university, a comparison of these categories seems justified.

Although 47.5% of the sample expected to go to university or enter executive and professional positions, a smaller proportion of respondents (254 or 28.9%) desired these occupations. A higher proportion of respondents desired to become administrators, sales and clerical workers (234 or 27.7%) than expected to enter these positions (15.4%). More respondents desired skilled manual positions (74 or 10.7%) and unskilled positions (6 or .7%) than expected to enter these occupations (6.5% and 0 respectively). More respondents desired to become farmers (11 or 1.3%) as compared to those who expected to become farmers (.6%), and fewer respondents desired the role of housewife (3 or .3%) than expected to become housewives (9 or 1.0%).

As an additional index of desired future activity, respondents were asked: "If you had a choice, would you most like to be a) successful, b) independent, or c) well liked?" The distribution of responses was: 310



(35.3%) wanted to be successful, 225 (25.6%) wanted to be well liked, 198 (22.6%) wanted to be independent and 145 (16.5%) did not respond to the question.

C. Student Employment Patterns

1. Summer Jobs

More respondents reported having summer employment (472 or 53.9%) than reported no summer employment (376 or 42.9%) while 3.2% (30) did not respond to the question. The majority of the respondents who held summer jobs worked at unskilled positions - 424 or 91.8% as compared to 38 or 8.2% who worked at skilled positions. Over half of the respondents who held unskilled positions (259 or 56.1%) worked either indoors or outdoors at jobs in which they did not meet the public.

Two-thirds of the respondents who reported how many hours they worked per week (280 or 66.5%) worked more than 36 hours a week and 33.5% (141) worked less than 36 hours a week. Of the respondents who reported what hours they worked (407), 70.8% (288) worked during the day shift, 22.1% (90) worked an afternoon shift, 3.1% (13) worked a split shift, 2% (8) worked the night shift, .5% (2) worked part-time and 2.9% (12) indicated they worked full time but did not specify their hours. The largest proportion of the job holders who reported worked for two months (186 or 41.4%) while 27.6% (124) worked 1 month or less and 34.6% (141) worked for more than two months.

A higher proportion of the respondents who did not hold summer jobs (177 or 52.7%) spent their time travelling. The remaining respondents reported spending their time doing nothing (65 or 19.3%), working around home (22 or 6.5%), participating in sports activities (19 or 5.7%), at educational pastimes (19 or 5.7%), babysitting (10 or 3.0%), at outdoor



activities (8 or 2.4%) or working on a farm (5 or 1.5%). Other activities mentioned by one respondent each were: active entertainment, hobbies, dating, and cultural activities.

2. Current Part-time Jobs

One-third of the respondents (292 or 33.3%) held part-time jobs when interviewed during the school year, while 58.6% (514) held no part-time jobs and 8.2% (72) did not respond to the question. The majority of the respondents who held part-time jobs (269 or 90%) held unskilled positions and worked at jobs in which they did not meet the public. The majority of respondents reported working more than 9 hours a week (179 or 62.6%) at part-time jobs. The larger proportion of these respondents (133 or 47.2%) worked both during the week and on weekends while 36.2% (102) worked only on weekends and 16.7% (47) worked only during the week.

D. Organizational Involvements

1. Church Activities

a) Affiliation and Attendance

Calgary high school respondents were asked to indicate which church they were affiliated with and how often they were in attendance. Table XI-9 gives the church affiliation of the high school sample.



Table XI-9

Church Affiliation of Calgary High School Respondents

<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
United Church	318	36.3
Anglican	118	13.5
Sects	54	6.2
Lutheran	45	5.2
Baptist	36	4.1
S.D.A. or L.D.S.	17	1.9
Roman Catholic	13	1.5
Ukrainian, Greek or Russian Orthodox	2	.2
Non-member	111	12.7
No response	164	18.5
TOTAL	878	100.1

The largest proportion of the students (36.3%) were affiliated with the United Church and 13.5% were affiliated with the Anglican Church. Just over 10% of the sample (111 or 12.7%) reported no church affiliation.

Table XI-10 gives the frequency of attendance of the high school respondents at church services.



Table XI-10

Frequency of Church Attendance

<u>Frequency of Attendance</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
More than once a week	39	4.5
Once a week	117	13.3
2 or 3 times a month	90	10.3
2 or 3 times a year	257	29.4
Unspecified	83	9.4
Never for members	102	11.6
No response	190	21.5
	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.0

Less than one-fifth of the sample (17.8%) reported attending church at least once a week whereas a good proportion of the sample (29.4%) attended just 2 or 3 times a year and 11.6% never attended church.

b) Church-related Groups

To determine how much effect church affiliation had on the recreational activities of the high school respondents, they were asked to name the church-related groups to which they belonged. Table XI-11 shows that less than one-quarter of the respondents (20.6%) belonged to church-related groups.



Table XI-11

Membership In Church-Related Groups

<u>Membership</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
United Church, e.g. Hi C's, Y.C.S.	77	8.8
Anglican, e.g. Cheen Club	32	3.7
Sects	28	3.2
Baptist	19	2.2
Lutheran	15	1.7
Mormon	8	.9
Roman Catholic, e.g. C.Y.O.	2	.2
None	344	39.3
No response	353	40.1
TOTAL	878	100.1

The largest proportion of respondents (137 or 68.2%) reported that the groups they belonged to met 4 times a month, and 13.4% (27) said they met twice a month. Twelve respondents (6%) belonged to groups which met more than 4 times a month while 2 respondents belonged to groups which never met.

Less than half of the respondents who were involved in church-related groups (83 or 45.9%) held at least one official position.

The high school respondents were also asked to indicate how much time they spent per month in church affairs, including time spent at church services. The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table XI-12 with a distinction being made between summer and winter.



Table XI-12

Time Spent in Church Affairs - in Winter and in Summer

<u>Hours Per Month</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	310	35.4	248	28.3
1 to 5 hours	111	12.7	120	13.7
6 to 10 hours	53	6.0	79	9.0
Over 10 hours	50	5.6	87	9.9
No response	354	40.3	344	39.1
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.0	878	100.0

The data show that the high school respondents spent more time in church affairs in winter than in summer.

When asked what special church projects they had participated in, 51.5% (453) did not respond to the question and 30.3% (265) reported no participation. The remaining respondents had participated on social committees (38 or 4.3%), camp activities (36 or 4.1%), youth activities (25 or 2.8%), religious education (24 or 2.8%), service projects (13 or 1.5%), special services (11 or 1.3%), church maintenance work (9 or 1.1%) and the church choir (4 or .4%).

c) Future Activity

When the high school respondents were asked whether they expected to be more or less active in the future, 31.1% (273) expected to become less active, 23.2% (203) expected to become more active, 13.7% (120) expected to maintain their present level of involvement (7.5%) or non-involvement (6.2%), and 32% (282) did not respond to the question.

The main reasons given for becoming more active in the church in the future were: enjoy it (27), because of appointment to church



committee (22), has interest in Teen club (18), obligation (18), future marriage factor (15), religious convictions (11) and will have more time in the future (10).

Reasons given for being less active were: no interest (71), lack of belief in church (60), no time (60), and that there are less youth activities in the church (8).

## 2. School and Extra-Curricular Activities

### a) School Activities

Respondents were asked how many school-related clubs or groups they were associated with. Over two-thirds of the sample (610 or 69.5%) did not belong to any school-related clubs, and 9% (79) did not respond to the question.

Membership in one school group was mentioned by 128 (14.6%) respondents, in two groups by 43 (4.9%) respondents and in more than two by 18 (2.1%) respondents. The extent of involvement was considered in terms of the number of hours respondents spent in each group per month.

Sports clubs were mentioned by 87 students, 41 of whom spent 10 or fewer hours per month at this activity, and 35 of whom spent more than 10 hours a month. Eleven respondents spent an unspecified amount of time in school sports clubs.

Cultural clubs were mentioned by 35 respondents 21 of whom spent 10 or fewer hours and 13 spent more than 10 hours a month at this activity. One respondent did not specify the amount of time spent in cultural club activities.

Booster clubs were also mentioned by 35 respondents and all but 6 respondents spent 10 or fewer hours per month at this activity.

Student Council involvement was mentioned by 30 respondents.



Twenty-five spent 10 or fewer hours at student council activities and two respondents spent more than this amount of time. Three respondents did not specify how much time they spent at this activity.

Involvement in the yearbook and newspaper staff was mentioned by 14 respondents, 10 of whom spent 10 or fewer hours a month, 1 spent more than 10 hours and 3 respondents did not specify how much time they devoted to these activities.

Membership in academic clubs such as the French, Math or Science Clubswas also mentioned by 14 respondents. Seven respondents spent 10 or fewer hours a month while 4 respondents spent more than 10 hours and 3 respondents did not specify how much time they spent in academic club activities.

Hobby-type clubs, social clubs, religious clubs, special interest clubs and other types of clubs were mentioned by less than 10 respondents each.

b) Inter-school and Intra-mural Activities

Students were also questioned about participation in inter-school and intra-mural sports activities. Again, 9% (79) of the sample did not respond to the question and 45.8% indicated no participation in inter-school or intra-mural activities. One-quarter of the respondents (221 or 25.2%) participated in one or two such activities, 16.4% (144) participated in from 3 to 5 and 3.6% (32) participated in more than 5 activities.

Table XI-13 shows the amount of time spent per month at each sports activity listed by the respondent.



Table XI-13

Number of Hours Spent in Inter-School Sports Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Hours Per Month</u>							
	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Unspecified</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>
Basketball	36	4.1	33	3.8	34	3.9	103	11.8
Volleyball	52	5.9	29	3.3	20	2.3	101	11.5
Track and Field	19	2.2	43	4.9	22	2.5	84	9.6
Football	12	1.4	43	4.9	24	2.7	79	9.0
Other Individual, e.g. badminton, tennis, wrest- ling	26	3.0	17	1.9	21	2.4	64	7.3

\*Percentages are of total sample (878)

Basketball and volleyball were the most popular inter-school sports activities. Curling, swimming and "other" team activities were mentioned by less than 5% of the sample and so were not included in Table XI-13. Respondents spent more time at track and field and football than at the other sports activities mentioned.

Volleyball (mentioned by 158 respondents) and basketball (152) were also the most popular intra-mural sports activities. Table XI-14 shows the number of hours spent on the intra-mural sports activities listed by respondents.



Table XI-14  
Time Spent In Intra-Mural Sports Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Hours Per Month</u>							
	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Unspecified</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%*</u>
Volleyball	77	8.9	27	3.1	54	6.2	158	18.0
Basketball	75	8.5	23	2.6	54	6.2	152	17.3
Other individual activities	22	2.5	20	2.3	41	4.7	83	9.5
Other group activities	29	3.3	13	1.5	23	2.6	65	7.4
Football	27	3.1	10	1.1	16	1.8	53	6.0

\*Percentages are of total sample (878)

Badminton and "other" activities were mentioned by less than 5% of the sample.

c) Extra-Curricular Activities

Students were also questioned concerning their participation in clubs and organizations outside of the school. Less than one-third of the sample (318 or 30.8%) indicated participating in activities outside of the school while 54.8% (481) said they participated in no activities outside of the school and 9% (79) did not respond to the question. One-quarter of the sample (224 or 25.5%) participated in one activity, 8.7% (76) participated in 2 activities and 2.1% (18) participated in more than 2 activities outside of the school.

Table XI-15 shows the distribution of responses in terms of the number of hours per month of participation in each activity mentioned.



Table XI-15

Time Spent in Extra-Curricular Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of Hours Per Month</u>							
	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Unspecified</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>% *</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% *</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% *</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% *</u>
Other: Social & Teen Clubs	77	8.9	27	3.1	12	1.4	116	1.3
Other: e.g. Y.M.C.A.	10	1.1	18	2.1	12	1.4	40	4.6
Boys Training Groups	15	1.7	23	2.7	2	.2	40	4.6
Church Groups	34	3.9	2	.2	3	.3	39	4.4
Winter Sports	4	.5	15	1.7	8	.9	27	3.1
Nature-Oriented	10	1.1	10	1.1	1	.1	21	2.3
Other: cultural	9	1.0	11	1.3	1	.1	21	2.3
Car Club	11	1.3	8	.9	1	.1	20	2.3
Summer Sports	6	.7	10	1.1	3	.3	19	2.1
Girls Training Groups	14	1.6	2	.2	0	-	16	1.8
Learning Clubs, e.g. 4-H	9	1.0	6	.7	1	.1	16	1.8
Other: special interest	8	.9	3	.3	5	.6	16	1.8
All season sports	4	.5	10	1.1	0	-	14	1.6
Civic Service	5	.6	2	.2	1	.1	8	.9

\*Percentages are of total sample (878)

Activities involving social and teen clubs were the most popular extra-curricular activities (mentioned by 116 respondents). However, respondents generally spent 10 or fewer hours at extra-curricular activities.

The total number of clubs and organizations participated in,



both in and out of school, was tallied for each respondent. Other than the 9% (79) who did not respond to the question, 24.5% (215) participated in no activities in or out of school. Participation in 1 or 2 clubs or organizations was reported by 34.1% (299) of the respondents, in 3 or 4 by 18.7% (164) and in 5 or more clubs by 13.8% (121) of the respondents.

Table XI-16 shows the frequency of attendance at meetings for both school and extra-curricular activities and the total number of hours per month spent in these activities.

Table XI-16

Frequency of Attendance and Time Spent in School and  
Extra-Curricular Activities

<u>Frequency of Attendance</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Hours Per Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	218	24.8	None	215	24.5
1 to 5 times	146	16.6	10 or fewer	127	14.5
6 to 10 times	69	7.9	11 to 20	78	8.8
11 to 20 times	83	9.5			
21 and over	108	12.3	21 to 50	95	10.8
Unspecified	175	19.9	51 and over	107	12.2
No response	79	9.0	Unspecified	176	20.1
	—	—	No response	80	9.1
TOTAL	878	100.0			
			TOTAL	878	100.0

The data show that the frequency of attendance at meetings was low - 24.5% attended 10 or fewer times and 24.8% never attended meetings. Respondents tended to spend 20 hours or less in club activities a month.

d) Official Positions Held

Over one-third of the sample (350 or 39.9%) did not respond



to the question concerning positions held in clubs and 38.6% (339) said that they held no official positions in any clubs or organizations. The distribution of responses for those who held official positions in athletic and/or non-athletic clubs was: 119 (13.6%) held one official position, 49 (5.6%) held two positions, 18 (2.1%) held 3 positions, and 3 (3.3%) held more than 3 official positions.

Table XI-17 shows the distribution of responses for the two types of clubs mentioned.

Table XI-17

Official Positions Held In Athletic and/or Non-Athletic

Clubs or Organizations

<u>Position</u>	<u>Athletic Club</u>		<u>Non-Athletic Club</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Major, i.e. President	15	1.7	64	7.3
Other Major, i.e. Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer	13	1.5	74	8.4
Minor, i.e. clean-up committee, social committee	6	.7	33	3.8
No position held in athletic (or non-athletic) but position held in non-athletic (or athletic)	155	17.7	17	1.9
No response	689	78.6	690	78.6
TOTAL	878	100.2	878	100.0

The data show that respondents were more involved in non-athletic activities in terms of holding positions (19.5% held official positions) than in athletic activities (3.9% reported holding positions).



E. Social Involvements

1. Friendship Patterns

a) Number of Close Friends

Fifteen respondents (1.7%) reported having no close friends and 34 (3.7%) did not respond to the question. Having from one to four really close friends was reported by 49.8% (436) of the respondents while 20.6% (180) had from 5 to 7 close friends, 11.6% (102) had from 8 to 10 close friends and 9% (79) had more than 10 close friends. Six respondents (.6%) reported having too few friends and 26 (3.0%) reported having many or lots of friends.

Over one-quarter of the respondents (241 or 27.5%) reported that all of their close friends attended the same school as they did while 34.1% (299) said over half of their close friends attended the same school, and 21.9% (171) said that less than half of their closest friends attended the same school. Almost 10% of the sample (79 or 9%) had no close friends in the school they attended and 7.5% (68) did not respond to the question.

b) Rate of Seeing Best Friend

When respondents were asked how often they saw a close friend, almost three-quarters of the sample (645 or 73.6%) reported seeing a close friend every day while 10.5% (92) saw a close friend 5 days a week and 6.9% (60) saw a close friend less often than this. About 5% of the respondents (43 or 4.9%) saw a close friend only on weekends. Thirty-eight respondents (4.1%) did not answer the question.

c) Activities Engaged in With Friends

Table XI-18 gives the distribution of responses obtained to the question: "What do you do with your three closest friends?"



Table XI-18

Activities Engaged in by Respondents With Three Closest Friends

<u>Activity</u>	<u>First Friend</u>		<u>Second Friend</u>		<u>Third Friend</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Vague: do everything	125	14.2	97	11.0	103	11.7
Sociability: visit, talk	93	10.6	100	11.4	108	12.3
Active sports	98	11.2	92	10.5	90	10.3
"Acceptable" Social						
Evenings, e.g. dance, parties, dates	93	10.6	96	10.9	77	8.8
Educational, e.g. go to school together, do homework	95	10.8	85	9.7	71	8.1
"Wild" Sociability, e.g. drink, pool, smoke	57	6.5	62	7.1	66	7.5
Passive entertainment, e.g. shows	59	6.7	49	5.6	32	3.6
Nature-Oriented	45	5.1	37	4.2	37	4.2
"Aimlessly" drive around	25	2.8	20	2.3	17	1.9
Go shopping	16	1.8	18	2.1	9	1.0
Work together	14	1.6	16	1.8	14	1.6
Share hobbies	8	.9	15	1.7	5	.6
Cultural activities	12	1.4	9	1.0	7	.8
Belong to same club	5	.6	10	1.1	7	.8
Passive home activities	3	.3	8	.9	5	.6
Travel together	3	.3	4	.5	9	1.0
"Aimless" Entertainment, e.g. ride motorcycles	5	.6	5	.6	4	.5
Go to church together	0	-	9	1.0	2	.2
No response	122	13.9	146	16.6	215	24.5
TOTAL	878	99.9	878	100.0	878	100.0

Doing many things, socializing, participating in active sports, engaging in sociable activities and educational activities were most frequently mentioned as the activities respondents engaged in with their three closest friends.

2. Dating

The Calgary High School respondents were questioned about their dating habits. With regard to dating frequency, 29.1% (255) dated from 1 to 5 times a month, 19.2% (168) dated from 6 to 9 times a month, and 20.9% (183)



dated more than 9 times a month. No response was received from 110 respondents (12.5%) and 96 respondents (11%) reported that they never dated..

When asked about steady dating, a slightly higher proportion of respondents said that they never dated (106 or 12.1%) or did not respond to the question (195 or 22.2%). A lower proportion of respondents reported "going steady" (248 or 28.3%) than reported dating different people (328 or 37.4%).

### 3. Anomie

Anomie was measured by means of a five point scale derived from Questions 75 to 79 on the High School Questionnaire. Anomie refers to the degree of felt isolation or despair of the individual. The scores obtained for the high school sample followed the pattern described in Figure XI-1. About one-fifth of the sample (164 or 18.7%) did not respond to the question.

Figure XI-1

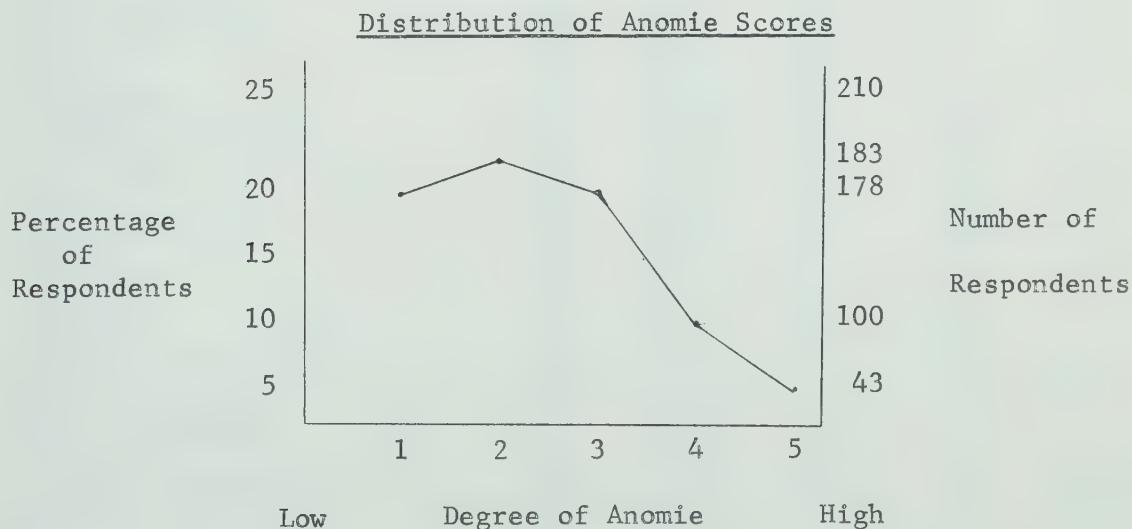


Figure XI-1 shows that the distribution of respondents was skewed towards a low degree of anomie: 44.2% (393) scored in the low range.



F. Current Leisure Activities

The student respondents were shown a checklist of 44 activities and were asked to indicate which ones they engaged in, how many times per month and whether they engaged in the activity in summer and/or winter.

1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities

Table XI-19 shows the sports and nature-oriented activities engaged in, in the winter.

Table XI-19

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of Times Per Month</u>					
	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Total Participation</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Tobogganing	451	51.4	57	6.5	508	57.9
Skating	372	42.4	111	12.7	483	55.1
Swimming	368	41.9	52	5.9	420	47.8
Bowling	357	40.7	14	1.6	371	42.3
Skiing	200	22.8	45	5.1	245	27.9
Table Tennis	197	22.4	46	5.2	243	27.6
Basketball	167	19.0	65	7.4	232	26.4
Hockey	110	12.5	90	10.3	200	22.8
Volleyball	140	15.9	44	5.0	184	20.9
Hunting, Fishing	142	16.2	22	2.5	164	18.7
Badminton	120	13.7	33	3.8	153	17.5
Curling	95	10.8	22	2.5	117	13.3
Gymnastics	80	9.1	34	3.9	114	13.0
Riding	81	9.2	14	1.7	95	10.9
Camping	79	9.0	8	.9	87	9.9
Football	56	6.4	15	1.7	71	8.1
Track and Field	16	1.8	9	1.0	25	2.8
Tennis	13	1.5	3	.3	16	1.8
Soccer, Lacrosse	10	1.1	3	.3	13	1.4
Archery	10	1.1	3	.3	13	1.4
Softball, baseball	10	1.1	3	.3	13	1.4
Golf	7	.8	3	.3	10	1.1
Boating	4	.5	2	.2	6	.7

The data show that tobogganing, skating, swimming and bowling were the most popular activities in the winter in terms of the number of respondents who engaged in them. However, skating and hockey were engaged



in more frequently by respondents.

Table XI-20 shows the sports and nature-oriented activities engaged in, in summer, as reported by Calgary high school respondents.

Table XI-20

Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities Engaged In - Summer

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of Times Per Month</u>					
	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Total Participation</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Swimming	497	56.6	250	28.5	747	85.1
Camping	463	52.7	95	10.8	558	63.5
Softball, Baseball	391	44.5	79	9.0	470	53.5
Riding	363	40.9	95	10.8	458	51.7
Football	330	37.6	112	12.8	442	50.4
Hunting, Fishing	342	39.0	62	7.1	404	46.1
Tennis	251	28.6	45	5.1	296	33.7
Bowling	260	29.6	11	1.3	271	30.9
Badminton	203	23.1	47	5.4	250	28.5
Golf	199	22.7	49	5.6	248	28.3
Table Tennis	184	21.0	40	4.6	224	25.6
Track & Field	126	14.4	48	5.5	174	19.9
Basketball	130	14.8	33	3.8	163	18.6
Volleyball	117	13.3	23	2.6	140	15.9
Soccer, Lacrosse	116	13.2	17	1.9	133	15.1
Gymnastics	82	9.3	27	3.1	109	12.4
Archery	89	10.1	9	1.0	98	11.1
Skiing	44	5.0	20	2.3	64	7.3
Skating	49	5.6	12	1.4	61	7.0
Tobogganing	25	2.9	5	.6	30	3.5
Hockey	14	1.6	5	.6	19	2.2
Boating	10	1.1	3	.3	13	1.4

Swimming, camping, softball, riding and football were engaged in by more respondents but swimming and camping were the activities engaged in more frequently by respondents.

2. General Activities

Table XI-21 is a continuation of Table XI-19 and includes the general activities which respondents reported participating in, in the winter.



Table XI-21

Activities Engaged In - In Winter

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of Times Per Month</u>					
	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Total Participation</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Attend movies	632	72.0	57	6.5	689	78.5
Visit friends	295	33.6	363	41.3	658	74.9
Dances and parties	393	44.8	209	23.8	602	68.6
Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant	435	49.5	161	18.3	596	67.8
Go for pleasure drives	331	37.7	65	7.4	396	45.1
Drinking and pool	295	33.6	91	10.4	386	44.0
Attend sports events	330	37.6	48	5.5	378	43.1
Holiday trips	309	35.2	38	4.3	347	39.5
Cooking	177	21.4	145	16.5	322	37.9
Cards	245	27.9	73	8.3	318	36.2
Drive to city or town	275	31.3	37	4.2	312	35.5
Sewing & needlework	148	16.9	50	5.7	198	22.6
Musical instrument and voice	71	8.1	119	13.6	190	21.7
Work on cars	116	13.2	54	6.2	170	19.4
Handicrafts	91	10.4	35	4.0	126	14.4
Hobbies	72	8.2	32	3.7	104	11.9
Other: e.g. girls	38	4.3	26	3.0	64	7.3
Drama	20	2.3	10	1.1	30	3.4
Folk dancing	20	2.3	7	.8	27	3.1
Outdoor: picnics, etc.	10	1.1	10	1.1	20	2.2

Attending movies, visiting friends, going to dances and parties and going to a cafe or drive-in restaurant were engaged in by the largest pro-



portion of respondents in the winter. However, going to dances and parties, going to drive-in restaurants and cooking were engaged in more frequently by respondents in the winter.

Table XI-22 gives the distribution of responses obtained for the number of times respondents engaged in various activities in the summer.

Table XI-22

Activities Engaged In - In Summer

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of Times Per Month</u>					
	<u>10 or fewer</u>		<u>More than 10</u>		<u>Total Participation</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Attend movies	629	71.6	58	6.6	687	78.2
Visit friends	259	29.5	423	48.2	682	77.7
Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant	437	49.8	229	26.1	666	75.9
Holiday trips	517	58.9	120	13.7	637	72.6
Dances and parties	366	41.7	241	27.5	607	69.2
Go for pleasure drives	427	48.6	141	16.1	568	64.7
Drive to city or town	388	44.2	67	7.6	455	51.8
Attend sports events	378	43.1	76	8.7	454	51.8
Drinking and pool	298	34.0	102	11.6	400	45.6
Cooking	190	21.6	142	16.2	332	37.8
Cards	237	27.0	63	7.2	300	34.2
Work on cars	156	17.8	85	9.7	241	27.5
Musical instrument & voice	81	9.2	109	12.4	190	21.6
Sewing and needlework	148	16.9	50	5.7	198	22.6
Handicrafts	87	9.9	38	4.3	125	14.2
Hobbies	73	8.3	27	3.1	100	11.4
Outdoor: picnics, walking	40	4.6	35	4.0	75	8.6
Other: e.g. girls	32	3.7	28	3.2	60	6.9
Drama	16	1.8	9	1.0	25	2.8
Folk dancing	14	1.6	8	.6	22	2.2



Attending movies, visiting friends, dining out and taking holiday trips were engaged in by the largest number of respondents but visiting friends, going to dances and dining out were engaged in more frequently by respondents.

3. T.V., Reading and Listening to Records as Leisure Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate how many T.V. programs they watched in the winter and in the summer. The data show that respondents watched more television in the winter than in the summer. In the winter, 37.8% (307) of the respondents watched over 25 programs while 27.6% (242) reported watching this many programs per month in the summer. A slightly higher proportion of respondents reported that they never watched television in the summer (196 or 22.3%) than reported the same for winter (173 or 19.7%).

Respondents were also asked to indicate the number of books they read per month. Table XI-23 gives the distribution of responses obtained for winter and for summer.

Table XI-23

Number of Books Read Per Month in Winter and in Summer

<u>Number of Books</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	294	33.5	346	39.4
1 or 2	251	28.5	271	30.8
3 or 4	133	15.2	97	11.1
5 or more	181	20.6	144	16.4
Unspecified	12	1.4	14	1.6
No response	7	.8	6	.7
TOTAL	878	100.0	878	100.0



The data show that over one-third of the respondents reported that they never read books in either the winter (33.5%) or the summer (39.4%). However, the remaining respondents tended to read slightly more in the winter than in the summer.

Listening to records was coded according to the number of hours respondents spent at this activity per month in the winter and in the summer. The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table XI-24.

Table XI-24

Time Spent Listening to Records In Winter and In Summer

<u>Hours Per Month</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Never	291	33.1	311	35.4
1 to 3	83	9.5	95	10.8
4 to 10	182	20.7	178	20.3
11 to 20	110	12.5	88	10.0
21 to 50	101	11.5	103	11.7
51 and over	73	8.3	69	7.9
Unspecified	32	3.6	28	3.2
No response	6	.7	6	.7
TOTAL	878	99.9	878	100.0

The data show that listening to records was equally as popular in the winter as in the summer. The larger proportion of respondents spent from 4 to 20 hours a month listening to records.

By way of a profile, the total number of activities participated in was tallied for each respondent for winter and for summer.

The results of this tally are shown in Table XI-25.



Table XI-25

Total Number of Activities Participated In -  
for Winter and for Summer

<u>Number of Activities</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	7	.8	1	.1
10 or fewer	278	31.7	167	19.0
11 to 15	294	33.5	237	27.0
16 to 20	208	23.7	267	30.4
21 and over	85	9.7	200	22.8
No response	6	.7	6	.7
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.1	878	100.0

From Table XI-25 it is evident the respondents engaged in more activities in the summer than in the winter. For winter, 33.4% engaged in 16 or more activities but 53.2% engaged in this many activities in the summer.

#### 4. Most Enjoyable Activities

The high school respondents were also asked which three of the above mentioned activities they found most enjoyable in summer and in winter.

Table XI-26 gives the first and second choice enjoyable activities named by respondents for winter.



Table XI-26

First and Second Choice Most Enjoyable Activities in Winter

<u>Activity</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Winter sports: skating, skiing, curling, hockey	398	45.3	248	28.3
Sociability: dances, parties cards, visit friends	133	15.2	122	13.9
All-season sports: bowling, swimming, badminton	119	13.6	126	14.4
Passive-home: read, T.V.	55	6.3	83	9.5
Nature-oriented: boating, riding, hunting, fishing	39	4.4	40	4.6
Passive out-of-home: movies, sports events	25	2.9	51	5.8
Cultural: folk dancing, drama, music, art	26	3.0	30	3.4
Home-oriented and service: sewing, cooking, 4-H, candy-stripers	24	2.7	36	4.1
Driving: holiday, to nearby city or town, pleasure drives	11	1.3	15	1.7
No response	48	5.5	127	14.5
TOTAL	878	100.2	878	100.2

Winter sports, sociable activities and all-season sports were the most enjoyable activities engaged in, in the winter.

Table XI-27 gives the first and second choice most enjoyable activities mentioned by respondents for the summer.



Table XI-27

First and Second Choice Most Enjoyable Activities In Summer

<u>Activity</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
All-season sports: gymnastics, bowling, swimming	228	26.0	166	18.9
Nature-oriented: camping, fishing, hiking, riding	202	23.0	174	19.8
Summer sports: golf, football, archery, tennis, softball	193	22.0	188	21.4
Sociability: cards, visit, dances, parties	109	12.4	114	13.0
Driving: holidays, pleasure drives	45	5.1	64	7.3
Passive-home: T.V., reading, listen to records	30	3.4	44	5.0
Cultural: folk dancing, drama, art, music	16	1.8	20	2.3
Passive out-of-home: attend movies and sporting events	14	1.6	27	3.1
Home-oriented and service: cooking, sewing, 4-H, candy-stripers	11	1.3	10	1.1
No response	30	3.4	71	8.1
TOTAL	878	100.0	878	100.0

All season sports and nature-oriented activities were the most enjoyable activities in the summer. Nature-oriented activities were more popular in summer (23.0% named them as first choice most enjoyable) than in winter (4.4% named them as first choice) as were all season sports (mentioned by 26% in summer and 13.6% in winter).



After respondents indicated their favorite activities in summer and in winter, they were asked if they were active in any clubs or organizations related to each of these activities.

Over one-third of the respondents did not reply to the question for winter (337 or 38.4%) or for summer (335 or 38.2%). More respondents belonged to related clubs and organizations in winter (279 or 31.8%) than in summer (230 or 26.2%). Only 2.2% (19) in winter and 1.5% (13) in summer belonged to clubs related to all of their favorite activities while 29.6% (260) in winter and 24.7% (217) in summer belonged to clubs and organizations related to some of their favorite activities.

##### 5. Desired Activities

###### a) Structure

The high school respondents were asked to indicate their preference in terms of more organized or more informal recreation. Over one-half of the sample (511 or 58.2%) said that informal recreation such as "get togethers" was more important to them. Organized activities were more important to 33.3% (292) of the sample while 3.9% (34) felt there was a need for both types. Three percent (3) were undecided and 4.3% (38) did not indicate their preference.

Table XI-28 gives the responses obtained to the question of why they preferred informal recreation.



Table XI-28

Reasons Given For Preferring Informal Recreation

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Maturity and competence of teens	110	12.5
More fun	88	10.0
Non-committal nature	58	6.6
More relaxed nature	50	5.7
Avoid routine, so less boring	44	5.0
Respondent is familiar with informal	32	3.6
More sociable: associate with people you like	30	3.4
Informal organizations can accomplish more	16	1.8
Meet new friends	11	1.3
More beneficial to individual	9	1.0
More personal	1	.1
No reasons given but prefers informal	86	9.8
No response	343	39.1
TOTAL	878	99.9

The most popular reasons given were: that teenagers wanted a chance to decide things for themselves, and that informal recreation was just more fun.

The most popular reasons given for preferring organized recreation were: that it was more relaxed (100 or 11.4%), more fun (46 or 5.2%) and that with organized recreation you avoid routine and so it is less boring. Other reasons given were: respondent's familiarity with organized



recreation, its sociable nature, the maturity and competence of teenagers can be realized through organized recreation and that it is more personal.

b) T.V. Programs

The Calgary high school respondents were asked: "If you had (have) access to a T.V. set and had the time, which programs would you like to watch?" The larger proportion of the sample (387 or 4.1%) mentioned three or four programs while 29.5% (259) wanted to watch more programs than this and 20.3% (178) wanted to watch less than three programs. Fourteen respondents (1.6%) had no desire to watch television and 4.6% (40) did not respond to the question.

Table XI-29 gives the type of programs respondents would like to watch if they had access to a T.V. set.

Table XI-29

T.V. Programs Respondents Would Like to Watch

<u>Program</u>	<u>First Choice</u>		<u>Second Choice</u>		<u>Third Choice</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Drama	474	54.0	399	45.4	333	37.9
Comedy	162	18.5	145	16.5	122	13.9
Educational, documentary	48	5.5	50	5.7	46	5.2
Sports	40	4.6	40	4.6	36	4.1
Westerns	29	3.3	34	3.9	24	2.7
Variety	25	2.9	34	3.9	38	4.3
Musical	25	2.9	23	2.6	30	3.4
News, weather	7	.8	9	1.0	5	.6
Quiz programs	2	.2	6	.7	1	.1
No response	66	7.5	138	15.7	243	27.8



Drama and comedy were the most popular first, second and third choice television programs. Quiz programs, news and weather programs were the least popular programs mentioned by high school respondents.

c) Type of Desired Activity

In reference to specific activities, the high school respondents were asked what things they would like to do in their free time that they hadn't been able to do, in what type of group they would like to do it and why they hadn't been able to perform this activity previously. The type of groups were classified into a) formal groups: a group with elected leaders and scheduled meetings, and b) informal groups: a group without defined leadership and no scheduled meetings (do whenever you felt like it).

Sixty respondents (6.8%) reported that they had no desired activities and 130 respondents (14.8%) did not respond to the question. The larger proportion of the remaining respondents (439 or 50.1%) reported from 1 to 3 desired activities, while 25.4% (223) mentioned from 4 to 6 desired activities and 2.9% (25) mentioned 7 or more desired activities.

i) Individual Athletics - active participation (first activity mentioned)

Table XI-30 indicates the desired group type, season and obstacles to participation for Individual Athletics--first activity.



Table XI-30

Individual Athletics: Desired Group Type, Season  
and Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Obstacle</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Summer: informal	213	24.3	No interest in community	25	2.8
Winter: informal	64	7.3	No facilities	18	2.1
Summer: both types	63	7.2	No time	15	1.7
Summer: formal	62	7.1	No experience	6	.7
Winter: formal	24	2.7	No money	4	.5
Winter and summer: informal	23	2.6	No personnel	3	.3
Winter: both types	20	2.3	No equipment	3	.3
Winter and summer: both types	20	2.3	Not allowed to or lack of opportunity	3	.3
Winter and summer: formal	14	1.6	Wrong climate	2	.2
No response	375	42.7	Health	1	.1
TOTAL	878	100.1	Dislike people	1	.1
			Transportation	1	.1
			No reason, don't	4	.5
			No response	792	90.2
			TOTAL	878	99.9

Respondents preferred informal groups for individual athletic activities. A lack of community interest, time and finances were the main obstacles to participation.

ii) Individual Athletics-(second activity mentioned) Table XI-31 indicates the desired group type, season and obstacles to participation for Individual Athletics - second activity.



Table XI-31

Individual Athletics: Desired Group Type, Season  
and Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Winter: informal	109	12.4	No money	78	8.9
Winter: both types	53	6.0	No facilities	47	5.4
Summer: informal	46	5.2	No time	32	3.6
Winter: formal	30	3.4	No equipment	31	3.5
Summer: both types	20	2.3	Transportation	20	2.3
Summer: formal	7	.8	No experience	16	1.8
Winter and summer: informal	6	.7	No interest in community	7	.8
Winter and summer: both types	5	.6	No personnel	4	.5
Winter and summer: formal	4	.5	Have to work	4	.5
No response	598	68.1	Lack of opportunity, not allowed to	4	.5
	—	—	Health	2	.2
TOTAL	878	100.0	Wrong climate	2	.2
			No reason, don't	5	.6
			No response	626	71.3
			TOTAL	878	100.1

Respondents preferred to engage in the individual athletic group which they mentioned secondly in an informal group (161) or in both types of groups (124). The lack of money, facilities, time and equipment seemed to be the main obstacles to participation in this activity.

iii) Nature-Oriented Activities, e.g. hunting, riding, hiking, camping, fishing, etc.



Table XI-32 indicates the desired group type, season and obstacles to participation for Nature-Oriented Activities.

Table XI-32

Nature-Oriented Activities - Desired Group Type, Season

and Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Summer: informal	142	16.2	No money	66	7.5
Summer: both types	48	5.5	Not allowed to or no opportunity	30	3.4
Winter: informal	34	3.9	No time	17	2.0
Summer: formal	30	3.4	No equipment	13	1.5
Winter & summer: informal	26	3.0	Transportation	9	1.0
Winter & summer: both types	24	2.7	Have to work	3	.3
Winter: both types	8	.9	No interest in community	3	.3
Winter: formal	6	.7	Family obligation	1	.1
Winter & summer: formal	3	.3	No facilities	1	.1
No response	557	63.4	No reason: don't	2	.2
TOTAL	878	100.0	No response	733	83.5
			TOTAL	878	99.9

A larger proportion of respondents preferred informal groups for nature-oriented activities. The lack of money and the lack of opportunity or permission were the main obstacles to participation.

iv) Excitement Activities, e.g. flying, racing, gliding, parachuting and motorcycling.

Table XI-33 indicates the desired group type, season and obstacles to participation for Excitement Activities.



Table XI-33

Excitement Activities - Desired Group Type, Season

and Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Summer: formal	42	4.8	No community interest	10	1.1
Summer: informal	29	3.3	No facilities	9	1.0
Summer: both types	22	2.5	No money	8	.9
Winter & summer: both types	6	.7	Not allowed to or no opportunity	7	.8
Winter & summer: informal	4	.5	No time	6	.7
Winter: informal	2	.2	Have to work	4	.5
Winter: formal	1	.1	Transportation	4	.5
No response	772	87.9	No equipment	2	.2
	—	—	No experience	1	.1
TOTAL	878	100.0	No reasons: don't	2	.2
			No response	825	94.0
			TOTAL	878	100.0

A higher proportion of respondents preferred to do excitement activities in a formal group (43). Lack of community interest, facilities and money, were the main obstacles to participation.

v) Travel - Table XI-34 indicates the desired group type, season and obstacles to participation for travel.



Table XI-34

Travel - Desired Group Type, Season

and Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Summer: informal	78	8.9	No facilities	6	.7
Summer: both types	33	3.8	Not allowed to, or no opportunity	5	.6
Summer: formal	13	1.5	No time	2	.2
Winter & summer: informal	11	1.3	No experience	2	.2
Winter & summer: both types	10	1.1	No equipment	1	.1
Winter: informal	6	.7	No response	862	98.2
Winter: both types	3	.3		—	—
Winter: formal	1	.1	TOTAL	878	99.9
Winter & summer: formal	1	.1			
No response	722	82.2			
TOTAL	878	100.0			

Informal groups were also preferred for travel activities (95). Only a small proportion of the respondents who desired travel mentioned obstacles to participation, the main one being the lack of facilities.

vi) Group Athletics - active participation

Table XI-35 indicates the desired group type, season and obstacles to participation for Group Athletics.



Table XI-35

Group Athletics - Desired Group Type, Season and

Obstacles to Participation

<u>Season and Group Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Obstacles</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Summer: formal	23	2.6	No money	46	5.2
Winter: formal	16	1.8	No equipment	15	1.7
Winter: both types	14	1.6	No facilities	13	1.5
Summer: informal	11	1.3	Not allowed to or no opportunity	12	1.4
Winter and summer: formal	11	1.2	No time	4	.5
Winter & summer: both types	10	1.1	No personnel	2	.2
Winter: informal	7	.8	Transportation	1	.1
Summer: both types	4	.5	No community interest	1	.1
Winter & summer: informal	1	.1	No experience	1	.1
No response	781	89.0	No reason: don't	3	.3
	—	—	No response	780	88.8
TOTAL	878	100.0	TOTAL	878	99.9

Respondents preferred that group athletics be done in a formal group but the lack of money, equipment and facilities were the main obstacles to participation.

Sociable activities, working, improvement classes, fine arts, mechanics, passive out-of-home activities, clubs and organizations, relaxation activities, hobbies and "other" activities were mentioned by less than 10% of the sample as desired activities and so will not be discussed.

d) Activity Most Like to Try

After indicating their most desired activities, respondents were asked: "Which three of all these activities would you most like to try?"



Table XI-36 gives the distribution of responses for the first and second activity listed.

Table XI-36

Activities Would Most Like to Try

<u>Activity</u>	<u>First Listed</u>		<u>Second Listed</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Individual athletics - active participation	287	32.7	200	22.8
Nature-oriented activities	102	11.6	86	9.8
Excitement activities	60	6.8	37	4.2
Travel - driving car	44	5.0	33	3.8
Group athletics - active participation	27	3.1	18	2.1
Fine arts	12	1.4	12	1.4
Sociability "wild" - pool, drink, chase girls	10	1.1	8	.9
Mechanics	9	1.0	4	.5
Sociability "acceptable"	8	.9	9	1.0
Work, e.g. babysitting	3	.3	1	.1
Passive out-of-home	2	.2	4	.5
Serious-oriented, e.g. volunteers, debating	4	.5	0	-
Improvement courses	0	-	2	.2
Clubs, organizations	2	.2	0	-
Rest, relax	1	.1	0	-
No response	307	35.0	464	52.8
TOTAL	878	99.9	878	100.1

Almost two-thirds of the sample indicated at least one activity



which they had a desire to try. Active participation in individual athletics (e.g. swim, judo, water ski, etc.) and nature-oriented activities were the most frequently mentioned desired activities.

Respondents were next asked what they required in order for them to participate in their two most desired activities, i.e. activities they would most like to try. The distribution of responses is given in Table XI-37.

Table XI-37

What is Needed in Order to Participate in Most

Desired Activities

<u>Need</u>	<u>First Activity Listed</u>		<u>Second Activity Listed</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Equipment	293	33.4	128	14.6
Facilities	77	8.8	75	8.5
Time	76	8.7	72	8.2
Money	66	7.5	51	5.8
Instruction	14	1.6	13	1.5
Transportation	8	.9	9	1.0
Interest in community	7	.8	6	.7
People of own age group	4	.5	6	.7
Opportunity	3	.3	4	.5
Parents' trust, help	1	.1	5	.6
Personnel	1	.1	0	-
Nothing	1	.1	3	.3
No response	327	37.2	506	57.6
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.0	878	100.0



Equipment, facilities and time were the most representative needs of the respondents in order for them to participate in their most desired activities.

G. Recreation Problems

1. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

The high school respondents were asked what recreational opportunities there were in the Calgary area for people in their age group. A distinction was made between summer and winter. Table XI-38 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table XI-38

Recreational Opportunities Available for Calgary

High School Respondents - Summer and Winter

<u>Opportunity</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None available	160	18.2	161	18.3
Individual athletics	286	32.6	276	31.4
Group athletics	68	7.7	97	11.0
Sociable ("acceptable") activities	62	7.1	48	5.5
Recreation centre	31	3.5	36	4.1
Nature-oriented	21	2.4	15	1.7
Clubs and Organizations	12	1.4	9	1.0
Sports, general	8	.9	8	.9
Church - religious	7	.8	5	.6
Sociable ("wild") activities	6	.7	5	.6
Passive out-of-home	2	.2	4	.5
Instruction - classes	1	.1	1	.1
Aimless activity	1	.1	1	.1
Excitement activities	3	.5	0	-
Unspecified types - many	29	3.3	27	3.1
No response	181	20.6	185	21.1
TOTAL	878	100.1	878	100.0



The data show no differences in the number of recreational opportunities available in winter and in summer, however certain opportunities were more available in one season than the other. For example, group athletics tended to be mentioned more in summer (11%) than in winter (7.7%) and socially acceptable activities were more available in summer (7.1%) than in winter (5.5%). Individual athletics was the most available recreational opportunity in both summer and winter.

## 2. General Feeling About the Area

The high school respondents were asked if they thought the Calgary area provided a good environment for teenagers. Of the 878 students interviewed almost two-thirds (566 or 64.6%) felt Calgary was definitely a good area for teenagers, 23.8% (209) considered it a bad area, 1.1% (9) made qualifying statements regarding the area and 10.5% (94) were either unsure or did not respond to the question.

The most frequently mentioned positive aspects of the community were: recreation is plentiful (194 or 22.1%), it's a sociable area (126 or 14.4%), nice, clean community (54 or 6.2%), has a good climate and geography (24 or 2.8%), transportation to recreation facilities (23 or 2.6%), and it's a wealthy area (21 or 2.4%).

The negative aspects of the community were: a dislike for the people in the area (16 or 1.8%), not enough sports facilities (11 or 1.3%), transportation is a problem (10 or 1.1%), it's not a clean area (7 or .8%) and need money to do things (4 or .5%).

## 3. Adequacy of Facilities

Respondents were asked to give their opinions concerning the location of facilities, whether they were too widely scattered or too concentrated. Just 18.8% (165) of the sample felt that facilities were too



concentrated whereas 60.4% (530) felt that facilities were too scattered. The remaining respondents felt facilities were alright (54 or 6.2%), both too scattered or too concentrated (8 or .9%), generally inadequate (6 or .7%) or did not respond to the question (115 or 13.1%).

The most popular reasons given for considering facilities as too scattered were: there was too little recreation in each area (204 or 20.2%), transportation problems-too far to go (119 or 13.6%), some areas have more than others (37 or 4.2%), and there was too little interest in recreation (19 or 2.2%).

The feeling that some areas have more facilities than others was also given as a reason for considering facilities as too concentrated (77 or 8.9%). Other reasons were: higher income areas got more facilities (17 or 1.9%), transportation problems because facilities are all in one area (16 or 1.8%) and there is nothing to do (10 or 1.1%).

When asked: "Do you feel that facilities in this area are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them?", 51.7% (453) said "yes", 10.8% (95) said "no", 1.7% (15) said "yes" but qualified their statements, 20.5% (180) said "no" with qualifying statements and 15.3% (134) were either unsure or did not respond to the question.

The presence of discrimination against poorer teenagers, teenagers in general, or one sex was the most representative reason given for considering the operation of facilities as unfair (mentioned by 111 or 12.7%). Lack of facilities (70 or 8%), the expense (22 or 2.5%), poor management (14 or 1.6%), and transportation problems (14 or 1.6%) were other reasons given for considering facilities as being run in an unfair manner.

The high school respondents were also asked to indicate if the facilities they used had fee structures. Table XI-39 gives the



distribution of responses obtained to the above question.

Table XI-39

Number of Facilities Utilized by Respondents Which

Charged Fees

<u>Number of Facilities</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
One	180	20.5
Two	200	22.8
Three	183	20.9
Four	111	12.7
Five or More	16	1.8
None	52	5.9
No response	136	15.5
	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.1

The data show that the majority of respondents used from 1 to 3 facilities which had fee structures.

Over half of the respondents (488 or 55.6%) said that none of the fees charged were unfair while 18.3% (160) felt that less than 60% were unfair and 8.2% (72) felt that more than 60% of the fees charged were unfair. About one-fifth of the respondents (157 or 18%) did not reply to the question.

Very few respondents (58 or 6.6%) indicated an activity which they felt had an unfair fee structure. Table XI-40 gives the distribution of responses obtained.



Table XI-40

Responses to the Question: "Which Activities Have  
Unfair Fee Structures?"

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
All season sports, e.g. swimming, bowling	14	1.6
Winter sports, e.g. curling, skiing	13	1.5
Sociable activities: e.g. dances, dining out	7	.8
Passive: out-of-home, e.g. shows, watch hockey	7	.8
Nature-oriented, e.g. boating, riding	7	.8
"Wild" activities, e.g. drinking, pool	5	.6
Summer sports, e.g. golf, boating	3	.3
Athletic organizations and clubs	1	.1
No response	821	93.5
TOTAL	878	100.0

Sports activities (all season and winter sports) were most frequently mentioned as having unfair fee structures.

#### 4. Transportation Problems

In order to determine the extent to which transportation to and from recreational facilities was a problem for the high school respondents, the following questions were asked: "About how often do you have the use of a car?", "What is your most common means of transportation to recreation facilities in winter and in summer?", and "How often do you have trouble finding transportation to recreation facilities?"

One-third of the respondents (293 or 33.4%) never had the use of a car while 12% (105) had access to a car 1 to 3 times a month, 18.3% (161)



had the use of a car 4 to 10 times a month and 33.1% (291) had the use of a car 11 or more times a month.

Table XI-41 shows the means of transportation respondents used in the winter and in the summer to get to and from recreation facilities.

Table XI-41

Means of Transportation Used To and From Recreational

Facilities In Winter and In Summer

<u>Means of Transportation</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Car	502	57.2	379	43.2
Bus	173	19.7	103	11.7
Walk	147	16.7	268	30.5
Motorcycle	15	1.7	66	7.5
Bike	1	.1	15	1.7
Horse	0	-	3	.3
Hitchhike	0	-	2	.2
No response	40	4.6	42	4.8
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	878	100.0	878	99.9

Cars were the most popular means of transportation in winter (57.2%) and summer (43.2%). Buses were used by more respondents in the winter (19.7% vs. 11.7% in the summer) and walking was a common means of transportation in the summer (30.5% vs. 16.7% in the winter). Motorcycles and bikes were also more popular in the summer.

Just under half of the respondents reported having transportation problems (318 or 46.6%) in the winter and/or the summer. Table XI-42 shows the frequency with which respondents reported having transportation



problems to and from facilities in winter and in summer.

Table XI-42

Frequency of Transportation Problems in Winter and in Summer

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 to 3 times/mo. winter and summer	131	14.9
1 to 3 times/mo. winter, never summer	110	12.5
4 or more times/mo. winter and summer	81	9.2
4 or more times/mo. winter, 1 to 3 times /mo. summer	29	3.3
4 or more times/mo. winter, never summer	25	2.9
1 to 3 times/mo. winter, 4 or more times /mo. summer	17	1.9
1 to 3 times/mo. summer, never winter	13	1.5
4 or more times/mo. summer, never winter	3	.3
Never	411	46.8
No response	58	6.6
TOTAL	878	99.9

Almost one-quarter of the respondents (212 or 24.1%) reported having transportation problems 1 to 3 times per month (14.9%) or 4 or more times per month (9.2%) in winter and in summer. A larger proportion of respondents reported having transportation problems in the winter but never in the summer (135 or 15.4%) than reported having problems in the summer but never in the winter (16 or 1.8%).



### SUMMARY

#### XI. Profile of the Calgary High School Population

In this chapter information was presented on the general characteristics of the Calgary high school sample.

The data includes information on the age, sex, ethnicity and educational level of the high school sample, parental background, educational and occupational expectations and desires, student employment patterns, organizational and social involvements, leisure activities and recreational problems.

The population is represented by the following findings.

The sample consisted of 489 male students and 383 female students, with a modal age of 16 years. Proportionately more males were registered at higher ages and more females at lower ages; thus indicating that more girls were either drop-outs or completed school at an earlier age.

The majority of students interviewed were in a matriculation program and were in the tenth grade.

For ethnicity and length of residence, over two-thirds of the respondents were born in Alberta and one-half of these had lived in Alberta for 13 or more years. Also over two-thirds of the respondents were second generation Canadians - both parents being born in Canada. Respondents of British origin were the next most represented group.

The majority of the respondents were aware of their parents' educational levels but about one-quarter of the respondents were not aware of their families' incomes. The fathers of students tended to have more schooling than the mothers, the modal level of education for the mothers being 10 to 12 years and 12 or more years for the fathers. A higher proportion of the students' fathers were employed in Hollingshead 1 to 4 occupational positions.



The level of family income tended to be skewed towards the upper income brackets.

The following information was found for the characteristics of educational expectations, attitudes and performances of the high school respondents. Over half of the sample expected to enter university with the next highest proportion expecting to complete grade 12 or a vocational course. The educational attitudes of the respondents were considered in terms of their study habits and their attitudes towards school dropouts. Almost half of the respondents spent one hour or less studying during the evening and 1 hour or less on the weekends. The majority of respondents had never considered dropping out of school but over half of the sample reported that they had a friend who dropped out of school. Over half of the sample were of the opinion that dropping out of school was definitely a bad thing and less than 5% felt it was a good thing.

The occupational attitudes, expectations and desires of the high school sample were found to take the following form. Attitudes towards work were determined by the use of the Protestant Ethic scale. The data showed that the high school respondents tended to have a medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, i.e. that there is an inherent value in work. In terms of occupational expectations and desires, the largest proportion of students expected to go to university and/or enter professional positions but a smaller proportion desired professional and executive occupations. More respondents tended to desire the other occupations than expected to enter these positions.

Student employment patterns showed that over half the sample held summer jobs. The majority of these respondents held unskilled positions and worked more than 36 hours a week at daytime jobs. The higher proportion



of respondents who held no summer jobs spent their free time travelling.

During the school year just over one-third of the respondents held part-time jobs. Of these respondents, the largest proportion held unskilled positions and worked more than nine hours during the week and on weekends.

The characteristics of organizational involvements were considered in terms of church activities, school and extra-curricular activities and official positions held in these activities. The largest proportion of students interviewed were affiliated with the United Church and the next largest proportion were affiliated with the Anglican Church. Attending church less than once a week was the mode for the higher proportion of students. Less than one-quarter of the respondents belonged to church-related groups which tended to meet four times a month. Students spent more time on church affairs in winter than in summer and this was usually 5 or fewer hours per month. When questioned about expected future activity in the church, the larger proportion expected to become less active. For school and extra-curricular activities the high school respondents may be characterized as belonging to one or none, and belonging to one club or none outside of the school. The largest proportion of respondents reported a total attendance of 10 or fewer times and spent 20 hours or less in club activities a month.

Only a small percentage of respondents held official positions in clubs and the majority of these held one position. These positions tended to be in non-athletic clubs.

Social involvement was considered in terms of friendship patterns, dating and anomie. The sample may be characterized as having between one to four close friends, seeing their closest friends daily, and engaging in active sports and sociable activities with their closest friends. The high school respondents tended to date more than four times a month,



showed no strong tendency to date one person on a steady basis and had a low degree of anomie.

In terms of leisure activities, more respondents engaged in tobogganing, skating, attending movies, and visiting friends in the winter but skating, hockey, going to dances and parties, dining out and cooking were engaged in more frequently by respondents. In the summer, a larger proportion of respondents engaged in swimming, camping, softball, baseball, attending movies, dining out and visiting while swimming, camping, baseball, riding, visiting, going to dances and parties and dining out were engaged in more frequently by respondents.

Respondents tended to watch more television in the winter than in the summer but little difference was reported between summer and winter for the activity of listening to records. Reading was a more popular activity in the winter than in the summer.

When the total number of activities was tallied for winter and for summer, it was found that respondents engaged in more activities in the winter than in the summer.

All-season sports and nature-oriented activities were the most enjoyable activities for the respondents in the summer, and winter sports and sociable activities were the most enjoyable activities in the winter. Few respondents belonged to any clubs or organizations related to their favorite leisure activities but more respondents belonged to clubs related to their most enjoyable winter activities than to their most enjoyable summer activities.

Information about desired activities was considered in terms of the structure of recreation, T.V. programs respondents would like to watch and the activities respondents would like to do.



Over half indicated a preference for informal recreation while one-third preferred organized recreation. In reference to television programs, respondents would like to watch 3 or 4 programs, drama and comedy being the most popular types of programs. The largest proportion of respondents preferred to engage in their desired activities informally, i.e. without defined leadership or rules and during the summer months. The lack of money, equipment, facilities and time tended to be the main obstacles to participation in desired activities.

After indicating their most desired activities, respondents were asked which of these activities they would most like to try and what they required in order to do so. Individual athletics requiring active participation and nature-oriented activities were named by the largest proportion of respondents as the activities they would most like to try. Equipment, facilities and time were most frequently mentioned as the requirements for participation in these activities.

Recreation problems were considered in terms of the leisure time opportunities which the respondents felt were available to them, feelings towards the quality of the environment in the Calgary area, adequacy of facilities and transportation problems.

Respondents reported about the same number of activities as being available in the winter as in the summer. Individual athletics was the most available activity in both winter and summer.

Almost two-thirds of the sample felt that Calgary provided a good environment for teenagers and 23.8% of the sample reported that it was a bad environment.

In terms of the adequacy of facilities, the larger proportion of respondents felt that facilities were too scattered throughout the area



but that they were run in a fair manner so that everyone had an equal chance to use them. Over three-quarters of the sample reported that some of the recreation facilities they utilized had fee structures and the majority of these respondents felt that the fees being charged were fair. Very few respondents reported which activities had unfair fee structures so no definite pattern could be seen.

Almost two-thirds (63.1%) of the respondents had access to a car at least once a month and over one-third of these used a car 11 or more times a month. Cars were the primary means of transportation to and from recreation facilities in the winter and in summer. In the summer a good proportion of the respondents walked to and from the facilities. There was a tendency for respondents to have more transportation problems in the winter than in the summer.



## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### CALGARY

This report has presented information pertinent to an assessment of the current recreation involvements and needs of the population in the City of Calgary. A small additional sample was drawn from the town of Strathmore and surrounding areas to analyze urban and rural differences.

The information related to the recreational activities and needs, as well as the recreational resources of the area, is explained in more detail. The former includes information on the work involvements, social involvements, leisure time availability, current recreation activities, recreation interests which cannot currently be satisfied and perceptions of special recreational needs and problems experienced by various groups in the area, as reported by a sample of adults living in these areas. This material has been duplicated for a high school sample in order to determine the needs and involvements of the adolescent population. Information on the recreational resources of the area includes details on the recreational programs and facilities operated by the City of Calgary: the churches, the secular clubs and associations, and by commercial proprietors in the area.

In this final over-view chapter which precedes the detailing of recommendations emerging from the study, we shall review briefly the characteristics of the population of the Calgary area, the methodology of the research study, the findings of the recreational demand study, and the findings of the recreational resources inventory.



#### A. Population of the Calgary Area

Data from the 1961 and 1966 Census of Canada were used to describe the population of the Calgary study area, and to compare it to that of Alberta as a whole.

The population of Calgary was characterized as having: fewer teens, more young adults, fewer family households and one family households, and more non-family and one-person households than the population of Alberta as a whole. Occupations involved with the primary industries were under-represented in Calgary, while persons in clerical, professional, technical, and managerial positions were over-represented.

The Calgary residents spent more years in formal education than did Alberta residents.

There were more people of British Isles origin, and less of German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, and French origin in Calgary than in Alberta.

Accordingly, persons affiliated with the United, Anglican and Presbyterian religions were over-represented, while all other denominations (except Jewish) were under-represented.

#### B. Methodology and Sources of Data

The sources of data and methodology used in the report are discussed in this chapter.

##### 1. Sources of Data

###### Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Information was taken from published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and used to describe the population of the area with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, occupation, educational attainment, etc.



#### Adult Interview Schedule

The interview schedule included items on the social backgrounds and items on the leisure time availability, leisure activities, and interests of respondents. The former consisted of questions on age, sex, district of residence, ethnic origin, educational attainment, occupation, etc., and the data was used to discover the contrasting social characteristics of subjects reporting varying amounts of leisure time, and differing leisure activities, and interests. The latter included a large number of questions on work involvements, leisure time availability, organizational and social involvements, recreational and leisure time activities, interests, preferences, etc.

#### High School Schedule

The High School Schedule was an abbreviated version of the Adult Interview Schedule and was administered to a sample of Calgary high school students.

#### Inventory of Programs and Facilities

Inventory was taken of all recreational programs and facilities in the Calgary area.

### 2. Methodology

#### Measurement of Leisure Time

The difficulty of obtaining an accurate measure of discretionary free time was a major problem in this study.

The two methods used were: 1) having respondents estimate the number of free hours they had, and 2) examining the activities participated in during leisure hours. The data so generated are valid only in terms of ranking the individual in terms of free time; they are not indicators of actual hours of leisure time.



### The Sampling Procedure

The sample of 729 respondents was chosen by random method from the Municipal List of Electors for Calgary.

A subsidiary rural sample of 122 respondents was chosen by random method from Land Ownership Maps for an area surrounding the town of Strathmore.

### Adequacy of Sampling Procedures

An age-sex comparison of the sample population and the population of Calgary showed an under-representation of male respondents in the survey sample especially middle-aged and older males, and a corresponding over-representation of female respondents; younger females, particularly, were over-represented.

An occupational comparison of these two populations showed a very similar distribution, while an educational comparison showed that the sample population contained a larger proportion of those with 10 or 11 years of education, and slightly lower proportions of those with 12 years or a college education than did the total Calgary population.

### The Interviewing Procedure

Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list and, if possible, interview an adult of the desired sex immediately. If the required person was not available at that time, an appointment was to be made for the interview to take place at a later time.

### Analysis of Data

The completed schedules were numerically coded and punched in to I.B.M. data cards. A Provincial Government I.B.M. 360 computer was



used to complete the chi-square for selected pairs of variables.

#### Independent and Dependent Variables

The independent variables used in this study were: Districts of Calgary, sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, and occupation. Anomie is used as an independent variable in the chapter on social involvements.

#### C. Findings of the Recreational Demand Study

Information on this aspect of the study is organized under the following headings: work involvements and preferences, organizational involvements, social involvements, current leisure activities, desired activities, perceptions of recreational problems in the area, and urban-rural differences. In this way we seek to segregate production time (whether on the job or in the house) from discretionary time, and to segregate "semi-recreational involvements" from those which are clearly "recreational". We assume that the organizational and social involvements are only "semi-recreational", because they may reflect, importantly, feelings of obligation to community service, to worship God, to be sociable with friends and relatives, etc., as well as spontaneous interest and completely voluntary involvement. We shall summarize the findings from each of these areas in order.

#### Work Involvements and Attitudes Toward Work

Work involvement was defined to include both paid employment and the housework duties of the housewife. The index of work involvement used was the number of hours worked at these activities per week, as reported by respondents. Another index of involvement was the rating by each respondent of how tired he or she felt at the end of the work day.



Attitudes toward work were explored by making use of items from a Protestant Ethic scale, which probed subject's attitude of commitment to an ethic emphasizing the meaning and significance of hard work, and a question inquiring whether the respondent found work or leisure activities more relevant.

Description of the characteristics of respondents was determined by making use of the same set of independent variables throughout the adult sample survey. These variables included recreational areas of Calgary, age, sex, ethnicity, generation, marital status, occupation, income, and education. Cross-tabulation of these independent variables with the indices of work involvement and attitudes toward work permitted identification of statistically significant associations between certain characteristics of respondents, and patterns of attitudes of work involvement.

Separate analyses were made of the relationships between the independent variables and work involvements in summer and work involvements in winter. However, the patterns of significant relationships found for these two sets of analyses were essentially the same. Accordingly, in the following summary, no distinction is made between them.

Over one-half of the housewives spent four or fewer hours in housework. Housewives who spent the most time in housework were most likely to be from 26 to 50 years of age, married and from a medial-income family.

The majority of respondents who reported gainful employment worked from 36 to 50 hours per week. Respondents who spent the most time working were characterized as being male, and of higher income and occupational levels.



Responses to the items dealing with attitudes toward work suggest a commitment toward work: 1) the Calgary sample's responses to the Protestant Ethic Scale were skewed toward strong endorsement, 2) almost 60% of the sample wanted to work the same hours for the same money, and 3) about 60% of the sample got more satisfaction from work than from leisure.

Respondents who endorsed the Protestant Ethic most strongly were characterized as being from Calgary District 8, European born, and older.

Respondents most likely to want to work longer hours for more money were male, in Hollingshead occupational categories 4 to 7 and younger.

Respondents who got more satisfaction from work were characterized as being older, first generation, and with 1 to 9 years of education. Males in Hollingshead occupational categories 1 to 3 derived the most satisfaction from both work and leisure.

#### Organizational Involvements

Organizational involvements of sample members in both churches and formal organizations were considered in terms of the number of organizations to which the respondent belonged, the intensity of his/her involvement as measured by the proportion of meetings attended, the extent of the involvement as measured by the total number of hours per month at meetings and the executive commitments. We shall consider organizational involvement first, and church involvement second. Again a distinction was made between organizational involvement in summer and winter.

Most of the sample belonged to from 1-3 organizations. Married respondents and second or more generation respondents tended to have



more memberships in organizations than did other respondents. The indices of social status - education, income, and occupation - were all directly related to the number of organizational memberships.

More people attended meetings in winter than in summer, as several organizations were of a winter concern only. Respondents from Calgary Districts 5 and 7 reported the most regular attendance.

People spent more time in organizational activities in winter than in summer. Income was directly related to hours per month in organizations in the summer. No independent variables were related to time spent in organizations in the winter.

Few respondents held office or performed regular duties in their organizations.

For future activity in organizations most respondents intended to maintain their present level of involvement and one-quarter expected increased involvement.

Church related organizations were the only formal memberships for over 40% of this sample, while one-quarter of the sample said none of their memberships were in organizations affiliated with the church.

The study of church involvement reviews church affiliation, the intensity and extent of involvement. The United Church had the leading church affiliation followed by Roman Catholic and Anglican affiliation.

Respondents most likely to be affiliated with the United and Anglican Churches were born in Canada, the U.S.A., U.K., or White Commonwealth, of third or more generation, and of higher educational levels. Respondents affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church were characterized as being European-born, of first and second generation, and of lower edu-



tional levels. About 40% of the respondents who were affiliated with a church attended church services once a week. Female and older respondents reported the most regular church attendance.

Time spent in church activities did not differ for summer and winter and was significantly related only to districts of Calgary with those in Districts 1 and 5 spending the most time in church affairs.

One-half of those who answered expected to maintain their present level of involvement with the church, and one-half expected to increase this involvement.

#### Social Involvements

Three indices of social involvement were used in the present study: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement, and a measure of anomie. The first was assessed in terms of the number of friends reported living in the area. The second degree of involvement was measured by the reported number of contacts the respondent had with his/her friends. The Anomie Scale scores reflect perceived social isolation, and a sense of generalized despair.

Reported number of friends was significantly associated with area of residence, sex, ethnicity, generation and education. Those living in Calgary District 7, male subjects, those who were Canadian born, of second generation, and higher educational levels were more likely to have more close friends than other respondents.

Those from Calgary District 1, European-born respondents, of third or more generation, older, and of lower educational levels had the largest proportion of friends living in the same community.

Frequency of association with friends was greater among those



from District 6, non-married respondents and those under 26 years of age.

The Calgary sample displayed a low degree of anomie. Social class, as measured by education, income, and occupation, was inversely related to anomie. Respondents from 41 to 50 years of age and from Districts 1 and 2, scored lowest on the anomie scale.

#### Leisure Time Availability

Two measures of leisure time availability were utilized in this study, and both must be viewed as indices which are of use in rank ordering of respondents, rather than an accurate indication of the amount of leisure time actually available to the respondents. The first index is based on a summation of the time respondents reported that they spent on various leisure activities in summer and winter. The second is a global estimate of the total number of leisure hours that respondents reported at their disposal per week, in winter and in summer. An additional index related specifically to housewives was also used. We shall summarize the results based on each of these indices in turn.

In terms of the summation index, respondents indicated that they spent the same amount of time on the various leisure activities for summer as they did for winter. Respondents who enjoyed more leisure time in winter were characterized as being female, Canadian born, under 26 years of age, third or more generation, and in Hollingshead 4. Total leisure time in summer was significantly associated only with sex, occupation, and age. These relationships were similar to the ones found for total leisure time in the winter.

In terms of the global estimate of the leisure time index, there was little difference between amounts of time estimated for summer



and winter. In winter, females estimated less free time than males did; as did older as opposed to younger respondents. Also in winter, as income increased, the tendency to report medial amounts of leisure time increased.

Free time in summer was related to age and income and these relationships were similar to those found for winter.

Housewives were asked to estimate the free time they had during the day (while their children were in school) and their free time in the evenings (after their children had gone to bed).

Housewives who had the most free time during the day were most likely to be non-married, foreign born, older, first generation, with 1 to 9 years of education, and a family income of less than \$3,000 per year.

Housewives who had the most free time in the evenings were most likely to be from Districts 2 and 6, non-married, from U.S.A. or U.K., older, with 12 years of education, and a family income of less than \$5,500 per year.

#### Current Leisure Activities of Respondents

The Current Leisure Activities chapter presented material on the total number of activities reported by respondents, the specific activities engaged in, the amount of time consumed by the specific activities, preferred activities, and the context in which these activities were pursued.

The number of activities engaged in was totalled. Engaging in large numbers of activities was characteristic of younger, second or more generation, those from Districts 2 and 5, Canadian-born, and those in high educational, income and occupational levels.

Watching T.V. and movies, and visiting were the most frequently mentioned activities on an all-year basis. Respondents reporting



the greatest time spent watching T.V. in winter were older, and of lower educational achievement. In summer, they were characterized as being foreign born, and of lower educational achievement.

Visiting was most popular among those who were non-married, younger, of third or more generation and those with higher incomes for both summer and winter. Education was directly related to time spent visiting for summer only.

The Calgary sample spent slightly more time reading in the winter than in the summer. For winter and summer, respondents who spent more time reading were younger and had higher occupational levels. For summer only, respondents born in the U.S.A., U.K., or White Commonwealth spent the most time reading.

There was little interest in either music or art lessons. Respondents who participated in the greatest number of activities outside the area were characterized as being young, of second or more generation, and had higher educational, income and occupational levels.

Respondents were asked which of the activities were most enjoyed. Enjoying active sports was characteristic of males, the young, the Canadian-born and those of high educational, income, and occupational levels.

Home-centered activities were most popular among those who were European-born, female, older and in lower socio-economic positions. Passive activities were most popular among those who were born in the U.S.A., U.K., and White Commonwealth, female, older and in a lower socio-economic position.

A separate section included favorite outdoor summer activities. Mountain climbing, hiking and walks were most popular among



female, younger and European-born respondents. Females, of Canadian, American, and British origin and in the medial age categories most enjoyed camping and picnicking. Boating was most enjoyed by younger, Canadian-born respondents.

Respondents were asked if they participated in specific activities alone, with friends, or with family.

Respondents who spent the most time alone were characterized as being from Districts 3, 5, or 6, female, not married, over 50 years of age, with a college education, earning less than \$3,000 per year and in the upper Hollingshead categories.

Respondents who spent the most time with friends were most likely to be from Districts 6 or 7, male, non-married, Canadian-born, younger, third or more generation, of higher educational achievement and in Hollingshead occupational category 4.

Respondents who spent the most time with their families were most likely to be from District 4, male, married, from 26 to 50 years of age and in higher income categories.

#### Desired Recreational Activities

Respondents were asked, "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" Responses were coded into four categories: active sports, sociability activities, travel and spectator events and home-centered activities. The number of activities mentioned was taken as an index of felt deprivation. To determine what initiative respondents had taken toward fulfillment of these desires, they were asked if they had read any books or magazines on the subject or if they had tried to organize a group of people sharing their interest.



Organizational involvement desired and the structure of future recreational opportunities were also discussed.

A most significant finding was that almost 40% of the sample failed to name any activities in which they had been unable to participate. Respondents who mentioned the most desired activities were generally from District 4, younger and of higher educational achievement.

Type of activity desired was related to sex and age. Females preferred home-centered and sociability activities while men preferred active sports.

Older respondents most desired home-centered and travel activities, while younger respondents most desired active sports and sociability activities.

Only a very small proportion of respondents said they had done any special reading or tried to organize interested groups with regard to their desired activities.

Males, non-married, and those under 26 years of age were most likely to have done special reading for desired activities.

Organizing interested people was related only to District of Calgary with those in District 8 showing the most initiative in this direction.

Time was the major requirement for participation in desired activities; money, equipment and facilities followed.

With regard to desired organizational involvement, athletic clubs were most desired by males, with college education and in higher Hollingshead occupational positions. Fraternal clubs were most popular among males with 1 to 9 years of education and in Hollingshead 5, 6, and 7.



Females, housewives and non-working respondents, with 12 years of education most desired involvement in service clubs.

The majority of the respondents wanted future recreational opportunities to be less organized because it was more beneficial to the family, and there was too much organization already.

Problems and Inadequacies of Existing Recreational Opportunities.

Information available in this area included reports of obstacles to outdoor summer activities and number of leisure time opportunities available, groups most in need of increased programs and facilities, and opinions concerning the adequacy of existing recreational facilities, staff for these facilities and the responsibility for future development.

Respondents most dissatisfied with present involvement in outdoor summer activities were characterized as being younger and of higher educational and occupational levels.

Most respondents were restricted by personal reasons. Respondents most restricted by time were characterized as being from Districts 2 or 4, married, middle-aged and of higher income and occupational levels.

With regard to number of leisure time opportunities known of, those of Canadian origin, under 51 years of age and of higher educational and income levels knew of the greatest number of leisure time opportunities for their age group.

One half of the sample thought teens most in need of increased recreational opportunities because 'there was nothing for them to do'. Age was inversely related to choosing teens as the most needful age group.

Other indications of problems involved reports by respondents that leisure time opportunities were not adequate for various groups,



that facilities were not fairly run, and that facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. Reporting on the adequacy of opportunities for their own age group, three-quarters felt that they were quite adequate, were undecided or did not answer the question while 12% thought more athletic facilities were needed. Respondents most dissatisfied with existing facilities were most likely to be male, younger, and in higher educational and occupational categories.

Recreational opportunities for young people were considered inadequate by 35% of the respondents, and these items were associated with sex, marital status, income and age. Male respondents, those who were married, from 26 to 50 years of age and of higher income most often said that these opportunities were not adequate.

In response to the question of whether existing recreational facilities were run fairly, 70% said they were and 13% said they were not. These responses were associated with education and those with a college education tended to be most dissatisfied.

In response to the question concerning the distribution of existing facilities, 18% felt they were too scattered and 17% felt they were too concentrated, with the remainder satisfied with present distribution or undecided. These responses were associated with Districts of Calgary, marital status, occupation and age.

Non-married respondents and those over 50 years of age were most undecided. Close to one-half of the sample favored decentralization of future facilities while one-quarter favored centralization.

Indication of how some of these problems should be solved is found in answer to the question whether additional recreational personnel



should be sought as volunteers or as paid workers. More respondents favored volunteers (51%) than paid workers (33%).

Very few respondents gave suggestions for the recruitment of volunteers - publicity, advertising, and personal contact were the main suggestions received.

Most respondents thought the government should be responsible for the development of recreational programs and facilities.

#### Urban - Rural Differences

This chapter compared some of the differences between urban and rural populations in the greater Calgary area.

Urban respondents endorsed the Protestant Ethic more strongly than did rural respondents. Gainfully employed rural respondents worked fewer hours than urban respondents did in the winter and more in the summer.

Rural respondents were more involved in formal organizations than were urban respondents.

Urban respondents displayed a higher degree of anomie than did rural respondents.

Rural respondents tended to have more free time and engaged in more leisure time activities than urban respondents. Urban respondents spent more of their free time alone and with family while rural respondents spent more of their free time with friends.

Rural respondents desired participation in a greater number of activities than urban respondents - they most desired travel, spectator activities and reading. With regard to future recreational opportunities,



rural respondents favored more organized activity while urban respondents favored less organized activity.

Rural respondents were more dissatisfied with existing recreational facilities than were urban respondents.



CHAPTER XIII  
RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter will consider the findings which appear to have a direct effect upon policy and program decisions which are required to afford development of a comprehensive recreation program for the citizens of Calgary and area.

The findings may occasionally lead to specific recommendations, however, in most cases the data merely point out what alternatives are available or problems which exist. In such instances the final decision regarding policy or program will have to be made by the Calgary Parks and Recreation Department following careful analysis of the philosophy underlying each of the alternatives which may be suggested.

This chapter consists of several sub-sections, each of which discusses data pertinent to a particular area of concern.

RECREATION UNDERPRIVILEGEMENT

The recreation survey conducted by the Department of Youth had as one of its objectives the determination of recreationally underprivileged groups in the community. Such groups are to be considered recreationally underprivileged (or socially isolated) if, in comparison with other groups in the community, they do not appear to have as many leisure opportunities or do not appear to make use of the leisure opportunities which are available to them. It must be remembered when considering such underprivilegement that there are no criteria by which one can say that a certain standard of leisure opportunity or participation is optimum. This section will deal with groups within the city of Calgary and will relate the leisure opportunities available to these various groups. Consequently, when such comparisons are made, the group which appears to have the greatest number of opportunities and appears to take advantage of the greatest number of opportunities



will be considered as being the group which is most recreationally privileged. Conversely the group or groups which appear to have the least opportunities and appear to participate less than other groups will be considered as less recreationally privileged. One must keep in mind the fact that such relative comparisons have their problems since a group in one community, on the basis of the above method, may be considered recreationally underprivileged whereas if the group had been compared to similar groups in other communities it may in fact appear to be recreationally privileged. Therefore one must realize that when recreational underprivilegemennt is discussed in this chapter it relates only to those people in Calgary and area.

While there appear to be several groups in Calgary and area which are recreationally underprivileged, there is one group which stands out above all the rest as being in the greatest need of leisure opportunities.

I. This group which appears, very decidedly, to be in the category of the recreationally deprived includes those with low levels of occupation, education and income. It will be noted that low income, occupation and formal education have been placed together to form one group, whereas throughout the study they are considered as separate categories. The reasons for considering these three characteristics together are:

1. It is the hypothesis of this consultant that occupation, income and formal education have a high positive relationship.
2. It is much more difficult to seek out those with low levels of education and income than those with low levels of occupation.

Some of the data which lead to this conclusion are:

- respondents whose family income was less than \$3,000 spent the least amount of time in housework
- respondents in the highest income brackets spent the most time per week at work in the winter
- respondents in the higher occupational levels worked more hours



than respondents in the lower levels or housewives and non-working respondents

- respondents of higher educational levels belonged to more organizations than did respondents of lower educational levels
- respondents in higher income groups belonged to more organizations than did respondents in lower income groups
- respondents in the higher status occupational categories belonged to more organizations than did respondents in the lower status occupational categories
- income was directly related to the amount of time spent in organizations in summer
- there was a direct relationship between education and number of close friends
- the data clearly show an inverse relationship between education and anomie
- there was, again, an inverse relationship between anomie and income
- housewives and non-working respondents scored slightly higher on the anomie scale than did the total sample
- there was a trend toward a direct relationship between occupation (as per Hollingshead Scale) and reported leisure time
- there was a general trend for housewives in the two lower income brackets to have more free time in the evenings than housewives whose family incomes were above \$5,500 per year
- there was a direct relationship between education and the number of activities reported
- income and number of activities reported were directly related
- the findings for occupation and number of leisure activities reinforced the findings of both education and income



- there was an inverse relationship between education of respondent and time spent watching movies and T.V. in winter
- there was a direct relationship between visiting, as a time consuming activity, and education (in summer)
- respondents of higher educational achievement showed more interest in art lessons than respondents in lower educational levels did
- respondents earning less than \$3,000 per year tended to take fewer trips than did respondents in higher income brackets
- there was a strong direct relationship between education and winter trips
- housewives and non-working respondents were lowest in reporting trips in the winter
- there was a strong direct relationship between education and number of activities participated in outside the area
- the relationship between income and number of activities participated in outside the area was also direct
- the relationship between occupation and number of activities participated in outside the area reinforced the findings for education and income with activities outside the area
- being involved in organizations related to favorite activities and education were directly related
- those earning less than \$3,000 per year spent the most amount of leisure time alone
- there was a direct relationship between education and time spent with friends
- respondents in the upper income groups spent more of their free time with their families than did respondents in the lower income groups



- there was a general trend for number of desired activities to increase as education increased
- there was a direct relationship between reading about desired activities and education
- there was an inverse relationship between education and satisfaction with present involvement in favorite outdoor activities
- the relationship between satisfaction with present involvement in favorite outdoor activities and occupation was inverse
- there was a direct relationship between income and time as the major obstacle to increased recreational involvement
- housewives and non-working respondents were least restricted by time
- there was a direct relationship between education and number of leisure time opportunities perceived. This trend was reinforced by the findings of income and number of leisure time opportunities perceived
- housewives and non-working respondents were least dissatisfied with existing facilities
- there was an inverse relationship between income and satisfaction with present facilities for youth

The data outlined above suggest that those with higher levels of education, income and occupation enjoy a much more desirable leisure involvement than do those with lower levels of education, income and occupation. It is obvious from these data that those with higher levels of education, income and occupation in contrast with those having lower levels of education, income and occupation have the following characteristics:

- a. they participate in a greater number of activities
- b. they know of more leisure opportunities available to them



- c. they desire more leisure opportunities
- d. they are less satisfied with existing facilities and their present involvement in outdoor activities
- e. they spend more of their leisure with friends and family and less alone
- f. they have less time to pursue leisure activities
- g. they have a greater interest in art
- h. they belong to more organizations
- i. they have more close friends
- j. they have a lower degree of anomie
- k. they spend more time visiting
- l. they take more weekend and vacation trips
- m. they participate in more activities outside of the Calgary area
- n. they are involved in more organizations related to their favorite activities and read more about desired additional activities

If one assumes that those of higher education, income and occupation levels exhibit the degree of recreational involvement all citizens of Calgary should have, it is extremely evident that those of lower education, occupation and income levels are indeed to be considered recreationally deprived or socially isolated.

On the basis of the above it appears that the following questions should be raised:

Should this "state of affairs" be of concern to the Calgary Parks and Recreation Department?

Some may say (truthfully) that the data suggest that this group apparently isn't as interested in expanded opportunities as are other



groups and consequently are likely "happy with their lot". It is suggested here, however, that there may be several other reasons for this group's apparent lack of interest, including:

- i) a limited or non-existent background of experience in recreation activities and consequently with the benefits of same.
- ii) a lack of awareness of what recreation activities are available
- iii) a lack of understanding of local government operation which causes a distrust of government and any service provided there-under.

Consequently it is RECOMMENDED that the citizens of Calgary accept as fact the suggestion that there are residents of the city and area who are largely unreached by the present type and level of recreation services.

II. The second group which appears to be less involved in the leisure life of the community than others includes those over fifty years of age.

Relevant data includes:

- the youngest and oldest respondents spent less time in housework than did those in the age range of 26 to 50
- age was directly related to the endorsement of protestant ethic
- younger respondents reported more satisfaction from leisure than did older respondents
- respondents over 50 years of age showed the highest anomie scores
- there was a trend toward a direct relationship between age and reported leisure time
- younger respondents participated in more leisure activities than did older respondents
- generally, older respondents spent more time watching movies and T.V. than did younger respondents
- there was an inverse relationship between age and visiting as a most time consuming activity



- younger respondents spent more time playing with children than did older respondents
- there was an inverse relationship between age and interest in art lessons
- respondents over 50 years of age took fewer trips than did younger respondents
- there was an inverse relationship between age and winter trips
- a significantly smaller proportion of respondents over 50 years of age than under 50 years of age engaged in activity beyond neighboring communities
- older respondents spent the greatest amount of free time alone
- younger respondents spent more time with friends than did older respondents
- there was an inverse relationship between age and number of desired activities
- there was a direct relationship between age and satisfaction with present involvement
- respondents over 50 years of age knew of fewer leisure opportunities than did younger respondents

These data suggest that residents of Calgary and area over 50 years of age have:

- a. more time available
- b. a stronger endorsement of protestant ethic
- c. less satisfaction from leisure and more from work
- d. the highest anomie scores
- e. a record of participation in fewer leisure activities
- f. a record of less time spent visiting



- g. less contact with children
- h. less interest in art lessons
- i. a record of taking fewer trips
- j. a record of spending more time alone and less with friends
- k. a desire for fewer additional activities
- l. a record of more satisfaction with present involvement and facilities
- m. a knowledge of fewer leisure opportunities

On the basis of these data and conclusions it appears evident that people in Calgary and area who are in excess of 50 years of age are less involved in the recreational life of the community and appear to be more socially isolated. One must be very careful when interpreting these data and conclusions, for it is always possible to arrive at opposing conclusions, given differing philosophies. For example, if one assumes that because those over 50 years of age exhibit more satisfaction with their present involvement and facilities, this means there is no need to further expand opportunities, involvement and facilities for the aged; then one may not consider those over 50 years of age to be in need as far as recreation or leisure opportunities are concerned. If, on the other hand, one assumes that all groups should have the opportunity to participate equally in leisure activities, then one may conclude that those over 50 years of age are definitely in need of additional leisure opportunities and involvement. While it may appear that the aged actually do not wish additional or greatly increased participation in community activities, it must be remembered that this result may also be obtained if the aged felt that they could contribute less and were needed less than other groups. It is suggested that this lack of feeling a part of the community may quite possibly lead to the data and conclusions outlined above.



The data suggest that those over 50 years of age are aware of fewer leisure opportunities for their group. It must be kept in mind that this might be the result of two factors. On the one hand it may be that those in this age category are just not aware of leisure opportunities which are available to them; on the other hand it may be that there are very few leisure opportunities available for this age group. Regardless of which conclusion is correct, it is suggested that there should be a concern for correcting the situation.

These findings suggest that a need exists to assist Calgary's older residents in making more meaningful use of their available time. It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Calgary Parks and Recreation Department, in consultation with other agencies, endeavor to provide increased opportunities for older residents to participate in meaningful programs of a recreational, social or community service nature. In view of the fact that this age group appears to endorse the protestant ethic more strongly than other groups and exhibits the highest anomie scores, it is suggested that a greater amount of education will be required for the aged if programs for this group are likely to be successful.

III. The third group which appears to be less involved in the recreational life of Calgary, in comparison with other groups, is the women of Calgary.

While the data which lead to this conclusion are not nearly as supportive of the conclusion as they were for the previous groups, the findings do suggest that, in comparison with males, females may be considered socially isolated or recreationally deprived. Data which supports such a conclusion include:

- males worked significantly more hours than did females
- more females than males were satisfied to work the same hours



for the same money or to work shorter hours for less money

- just over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the housewives spent four or fewer hours at housework and about 2/5 spent from 5 to 8 hours at housework
- males reported more close friends than did females
- housewives and non-working respondents scored slightly higher on the anomie scale than the total sample
- female respondents reported less free time than did male respondents
- housewives and non-working respondents reported the most free time in summer
- housewives and non-working respondents were lowest in reporting trips in winter
- men were found to participate in more activities that were not within the area than did women
- female respondents spent more of their free time alone than did male respondents
- housewives and non-working respondents spent a greater amount of free time alone than did other respondents on the Hollingshead Scale
- housewives and non-working respondents spent less time with friends than did other respondents
- male respondents spent more of their free time with family than did female respondents
- males were more restricted by time than were females

From this data it is apparent that females:

- a. work less hours and indicate a desire to work shorter hours
- b. have considerably more free time than males
- c. have fewer close friends than males
- d. have a higher score on the anomie scale



- e. take fewer winter trips
- f. participate in fewer activities outside the area than do males
- g. spend more free time alone and less with friends and family

While these data, as previously mentioned, do not appear to be as conclusive as were the data for previous groups, they do suggest that females, at least in relation to males, appear to be less involved in the community and thus more socially isolated.

It is RECOMMENDED that Calgary give careful consideration to ways and means of expanding leisure opportunities for its female residents.

#### PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

This section is concerned with the adequacy of present programs and facilities as indicated by the respondents.

Adequacy of programs and facilities may be determined by:

- a. Range of activities pursued in relation to time available
- b. Number of additional activities desired
- c. Degree of interest in pursuing additional activities
- d. Type of organization or activity desired
- e. Extent and nature of recreation facilities and programs
- f. Backgrounds of Calgary residents
- g. Knowledge of available opportunities
- h. Problems to participation or use of facilities
- i. High School population data

Relevant data include:

- Calgary was found to be under-represented in terms of teenagers and over-represented in terms of young adults - especially females
- residents of Calgary tended to spend more years in formal education



than did residents of the total province

- almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the sample either reported no gainful employment in the winter (47.5%) or did not respond to the question (2.1%)
- over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the respondents (56.2%) reported they got more satisfaction from work than from leisure
- the distribution of responses obtained was geared toward a strong endorsement of protestant ethic
- respondents were asked what proportion of the meetings of their organizations they attended for both summer and winter. Less than 50% of the sample answered this question. Of those who answered 33.1% attended every meeting, 27.7% belonged in name only and 33.7% reported that their organizations were not active. For winter 54.5% of the sample did not answer the question. Of the 332 who did respond, 56.9% reported attending all meetings, 4.5% reported that their organizations were inactive, or held no meetings in that season.
- no time in organizations in summer was reported by 45.3% of those who answered the question
- of the total respondents, 54.3% did not belong to any organizations or did not answer the question
- the data show that 42.7% of the respondents reported that all of the organizations they belonged to were associated with their church; 25.1% said none were
- over 1/3 of the sample reported no time spent in church activities in winter or summer. One or two hours spent in church affairs was reported by 13.7% for both winter and summer while 3 to 5 hours was reported by 24.4% in summer and 25% in winter. About 1/5 of the sample reported spending more than 5 hours per month in church affairs
- church activities as a leisure time activity was mentioned by 304 of



the Calgary respondents. 12.7% indicated it as a most time consuming activity and 69.7% as a least time consuming activity.

- the data show that less than 2% of the Calgary sample took either music or art lessons. Over 80% of the respondents were not interested in taking such lessons even if a qualified teacher were available
- 54.7% of the respondents did not participate in activities outside the area; 22.5% participated in one, 13% in two, and 9.5% in more than two
- 44.6% of the sample did not desire increased participation in any leisure activities while 21.7% desired this for one activity
- mountain climbing, hiking, nature and pleasure walks were a favorite activity of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the sample; camping, picnics, boating, canoeing and sailing were also very popular in the Calgary area
- 80.9% of the respondents in summer and 72.4% in the winter did not belong to clubs or organizations related to their favorite activities
- time was reported as required by 44.9% of the sample; money by 20.6%; equipment and facilities by 11.6% and transportation by 6.5% of those who wished participation in additional activities
- 54.5% of the Calgary respondents said less organized activities were needed; 25.5% said more organized activities were needed; 4.9% wanted no change; 2.2% wanted some of both; 12.9% didn't answer
- 23.8% of the Calgary sample did not specify any age group as most in need of additional activities, 49.5% said teens were most in need
- 78.5% of the Calgary respondents were either undecided as to what was needed, thought nothing in the way of leisure facilities was needed, or did not answer this question



- 71.3% of the respondents thought the existing facilities were fairly run, 14.4% were not sure and 13% said they were not run fairly (in a just manner)
- 79.2% of the Calgary respondents felt they were not actually prevented from using any of the public or private facilities, 15.6% felt they were, 3.3% were undecided and 1.9% did not answer the question
- 35.8% of the Calgary respondents were undecided as to whether the facilities were too centralized or too diversified; 25.1% thought the facilities were alright; 17.2% thought the facilities were either too diverse or too concentrated
- with regard to the location of future recreational facilities, 47.9% of the respondents strongly favored decentralization, 24.4% favored centralization, 6.3% were undecided and 21.4% did not answer the question
- 51.3% of the Calgary respondents wanted volunteer workers, 8.9% wanted some combination of volunteer and paid workers, 6.9% did not answer. The remaining 32.8% respondents wanted paid staff.
- 41.4% of the 239 respondents wanted Recreation Staff paid by the Municipal Government, 38.1% wanted staff paid by the Provincial Government, and 5.4% wanted staff paid by the Federal Government while 15.1% wanted staff paid by Government, but did not specify the level of Government
- 67.1% of the Calgary sample had no suggestions for attracting volunteers, 1% said there was no way to recruit more and better volunteers, 6.6% did not answer the question. Of the 185 who did give suggestions, 34.6% said publicity and advertising to improve public interest, 24.9% said personal contact, 10.8% said through meetings



- 38.9% of the respondents felt Municipal Governments should take the lead in the development of recreation programs and facilities, 19.4% suggested voluntary organizations, 18.4% said Government unspecified, 11.8% suggested individuals and 11.6% said the Provincial Government
- 35.8% of the sample had from 126 to 200 hours leisure time per month; 28.9% had 51 - 125 hours and 16.3% had 201 - 275 hours

On the basis of these data one might come to the following conclusions:

- a. residents of Calgary and area have a reasonable amount of discretionary time available which might be devoted to leisure pursuits
- b. church and other organizations do provide a certain amount of competition for one's leisure hours. The data indicate, however, that while some time is devoted to church and organizational meetings, etc. there still appears to be a considerable amount of time available for leisure pursuits
- c. there appears to be little interest in music or art lessons
- d. Calgary residents on the whole participate very little in activities outside of the corporate limits of Calgary
- e. very few Calgary respondents belong to organizations related to their favorite leisure activities
- f. the majority of Calgary respondents feel that teens are most in need of additional leisure activities
- g. there appears to be no consensus as to the leisure facilities which might be needed for Calgary
- h. it is evident that Calgary and area respondents generally feel that facilities are run fairly (in a just manner) and they are not prevented from using any of them



- i. approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the respondents appeared to favor a decentralization concept for the development of future recreation facilities
- j. approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the respondents prefer volunteer recreation workers to paid recreation workers; however there are very few ideas put forth for attracting volunteers
- k. it appears that the majority of respondents consider the Municipal Government as the agency which should take the lead in development of future recreation programs and facilities.

#### TRIPPING PATTERNS

It is often extremely helpful to be able to tell whether or not and to what extent residents of a community participate in activities provided outside the area of that community. In this way recreation programers are often able to determine what times of the week the demand for leisure opportunities may be the greatest as well as the type of clientele they may have to serve at various times throughout the week. Pertinent tripping data includes the following:

- over 50% of the sample took no weekend trips in summer; 20.6% took one trip, 11.5% took two. Only 16% of the sample took more than two weekend trips. No trips were reported by 73.8% of those earning less than \$3,000 per year
- respondents over 50 years of age took fewer trips than did younger respondents
- about 26% of the respondents who travelled, travelled in Alberta but not within 50 miles of home and not in the mountains, or to a lake. Approximately 24% travelled to the mountains in Alberta or B. C. The third most popular destination named by 15.9% for the first trip and 21.3% for second trip was a lake in Alberta or B. C.



- over 25% of the sample went to a National Park for both the first and second weekend trip in the summer; around 20% for both first and second trips went to a city
- very few respondents travelled 100 miles or less or more than 800 miles in a weekend trip in summer
- the majority of respondents travelled between 100 to 500 miles in a weekend trip
- with regards to the means of travel used, 96% of the respondents for a first trip and 97.5% for a second trip reported that they travelled by car
- the data show that relaxing and pleasure drives were the most popular activities; over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those who went on weekend trips in the summer mentioned these activities
- over 70% of the sample took no trips in the winter; 17.6% took one trip and 11.8% took more than one weekend or extended winter trip
- almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the respondents who went on trips in winter did so to visit. Very few respondents took trips to participate in athletics (2.3%), or business (.05%), or to attend functions (2.3%).

On the basis of these data several conclusions may be arrived at.

- a. on the average the residents of Calgary and area take a limited number of weekend and winter trips
- b. it is apparent that the majority of those who do take weekend trips are those of higher income, occupation and education levels, and are generally under 50 years of age
- c. most people who do take trips travel in excess of 50 miles, and many go to lakes and mountains
- d. on the average a weekend trip will be anywhere from 100 to 500 miles



in distance

e. the majority of people taking weekend trips travel by car

It is evident from these data and accompanying conclusions that there is a very large percentage of Calgary's population which does not move outside the bounds of the city during the weekends or at any time during the winter. Consequently it seems apparent that the majority of Calgary residents, with the exception of a number in the higher income, occupation and education levels, are available for leisure programming on weekends.

#### DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

It is apparent that within the various residential districts of Calgary there are different needs and desires with relation to leisure opportunities. This portion of the chapter is devoted to analysing some of these district differences. Pertinent data include:

- districts 2 and 6 tended to score in the low to medial range of the protestant ethic scale while district 8 had the highest endorsement of protestant ethic. Districts 1 and 4 also scored fairly high while districts 3, 5 and 7 scored in the medial to high range
- respondents in districts 5 and 6 were the most likely to get satisfaction from work rather than from leisure. Respondents from district 8 were most likely to report satisfaction from leisure rather than work. Respondents in district 1 were most likely to get some satisfaction from both leisure and work
- a larger proportion of respondents in districts 5 and 7 than in other districts attended more than 2/3 of their organizational meetings. Districts 3 and 8 showed the lowest proportion of respondents attending more than 2/3 of their organizational meetings



- respondents in districts 2, 6, 7 and 8 spent the least amount of time in church affairs. Respondents in districts 1 and 5 spent the most time in church affairs
- respondents in district 1 reported the most friends residing in their community; conversely, those in district 5 and district 7 reported the least number of close friends residing in their community
- respondents in districts 7 and 8 saw their closest friends least frequently; respondents in district 6 saw their best friend most frequently
- districts 1 and 2 displayed the lowest degree of anomie. Respondents in district 6 displayed the highest degree of anomie
- housewives in districts 2 and 6 reported the most free time in the evenings. Housewives in district 4 had the least free time
- respondents in districts 2 and 5 reported the greatest number of activities participated in - from 10 to 18 activities were reported by 44% of those in district 2 and 41.9% of those in district 5. Respondents in district 1 (19.4%), 3 (27.8%), and 6 (14.5%) were low in reporting this many activities
- respondents in district 4 spent the most time with their children while respondents in district 3 spent the least time with their children
- the data show that attending sports events was most popular in districts 3, 4 and 5; least popular in districts 6, 7 and 8
- respondents in district 3 participated in the smallest number of activities outside the area; respondents in district 4 participated



in the greatest number of activities outside the area

- active sports were more popular among respondents residing in districts 2 and 6
- pleasure drives and other activities were mentioned more frequently by respondents in districts 1 and 5 with the respondents in districts 7 and 8 mentioning home-oriented activities more frequently
- respondents in district 3 least enjoyed active sports; respondents in districts 5 and 2 most enjoyed these activities
- the data show that respondents from districts 4, 1 and 2 most enjoyed camping and picnics while respondents from districts 6 and 7 enjoyed camping and picnics the least
- boating was most popular among those in districts 6 and 2 and least popular among those in district 4
- respondents in districts 3, 5 and 6 spent more of their leisure time alone than did respondents in other districts in Calgary
- respondents in district 6 spent the least free time with their children while respondents in district 4 spent the greatest amount of free time with their children
- respondents in district 4 mentioned the highest number of desired activities; respondents in districts 2 and 3 mentioned the smallest number of desired activities
- respondents from district 8, more than any other district, had tried to organize people. Respondents from districts 1, 2 and 3 had put forth the least amount of effort in trying to organize people to facilitate participation in their most desired activities
- respondents in districts 4, 5 and 8 most wanted more organized activity; respondents in districts 1 and 7 most desired future



recreational opportunities to be less organized

- the respondents in districts 2 and 4 were the most restricted by lack of time while the respondents in districts 3, 6 and 8 were least restricted by time
- respondents in districts 1, 3 and 7 were more undecided about the placement of existing facilities than respondents in other areas
- respondents in district 2 were most satisfied with the placement; those in district 4 least satisfied
- facilities were thought to be too concentrated by a larger proportion of respondents in districts 4 and 5 than in other areas
- respondents in districts 6 and 8 were more inclined to say that existing facilities were too scattered than were respondents in other areas.

On the basis of these data one might very crudely characterize each of the districts as follows:

District 1 - Residents exhibit a high endorsement of the protestant ethic, get satisfaction from both work and leisure, spend the most amount of time in church affairs, have most close friends in the community, have the lowest anomie scores, participate in the lowest number of activities, most enjoy pleasure drives, camping and picnics and least like to go to organizations related to leisure activities, put the least effort forward when trying to organize people in their favorite leisure activities, prefer less organized activities and are undecided about the placement of future recreation facilities.

Residents in District 2 may be characterized as - having a low endorsement of the protestant ethic, spending the least amount of time in church affairs, having the lowest anomie scores, having housewives with the



most free time in evenings, participating in the greatest number of activities, liking active sports the most, enjoying passive activities the least, enjoying camping, picnics and boating, most preferring to belong to organizations related to their favorite leisure activities, having the lowest number of desired activities, putting forward the least effort when trying to organize people in favorite leisure activities, being most restricted by lack of time and being most satisfied with the placement of recreation facilities in the community.

Respondents in District 3 may be characterized as - having a medial to high endorsement of the protestant ethic, reporting the highest number having 2/3 attendance at meetings, having the lowest number of activities participated in, spending the least amount of time with their children, attending sports events most often, participating in the least number of activities outside the area, least enjoying active sports, unlikely to belong to organizations related to their favorite activities, spending more leisure time alone, showing the lowest number of desired activities, putting forth the least effort trying to organize people in their favorite activities, being least restricted by lack of time, and being undecided about the placement of recreation facilities in the community.

Residents in District 4 of Calgary are characterized as - having a high endorsement of the protestant ethic, having housewives with the least amount of free time in the evenings, spending the most amount of time with their children, finding attendance at sports events most enjoyable, participating in the greatest number of activities outside the area, most enjoy home-oriented activities, camping and picnicking and least enjoying boating, spending the greatest amount of their free time with children, having the highest number of desired activities, most wanting more organized activities, most restricted



by lack of time, and least satisfied with the placement of recreation facilities (feeling they are too concentrated).

Residents in District 5 are characterized as - having medial to high endorsement of the protestant ethic, gaining most satisfaction from work, having the greatest number of respondents who reported attending at least 2/3 of their organizational meetings, spending the greatest amount of time in church affairs, having the least number of close friends in the community, participating in the greatest number of activities, finding attendance at sporting events most popular, most enjoying participation in active sports and pleasure drives, spending more leisure time alone, preferring more organized activity and considering recreation facilities in the community to be too concentrated.

Residents in District 6 are characterized as - having a low endorsement of protestant ethic, gaining most satisfaction from their work, spending the least amount of time in church affairs, seeing their close friends most frequently, having the highest rank on the anomie scale, having housewives with the most free time in the evenings, finding attendance at sporting events least popular and participation in active sports most popular, most enjoying passive activities, least enjoying camping and picnics, finding boating most popular, belonging to the least number of organizations related to their favorite leisure activities, wanting more leisure time and spending more leisure time alone, spending the least amount of free time with children, being least restricted by lack of time, and finding placement of recreation facilities too scattered.

Residents of District 7 are characterized as - having a medial to high endorsement of the protestant ethic, having the most respondents attending 2/3 or more of their organizational meetings, spending the least



amount of time in church affairs, having the least number of friends in the community, seeing their close friends least frequently, finding attendance at sporting events least popular, least enjoying camping and picnics, desiring fewer organized activities and being undecided about the placement of recreation facilities in the community.

Residents in District 8 are characterized as - having the highest endorsement of the protestant ethic, gaining most satisfaction from leisure, having the lowest number of respondents attending 2/3 of their organizational meetings, spending the least amount of time in church affairs, least frequently seeing their close friends, finding attendance at sporting events least popular, finding home-oriented activities least popular, most enjoying passive activities, putting forth most effort in trying to organize people in their favorite activities, most preferring more organized activity, being least restricted by lack of time and finding placement of recreation facilities in the community too scattered.

#### HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY

The data relating to high school students surveyed, which may have a bearing on leisure programming, include the following:

- 49.8% of the sample spent one hour or less each night studying and 21.7% never studied during the week. 17.6% studied one to two hours
- 33% of the students never studied on weekends, 33% spent more than one hour studying and 23.6% spent one hour or less
- 53.9% of the respondents reported having summer employment, 42.9% reported no summer employment
- 33.2% of the respondents held part-time jobs during the school year while 58.6% did not
- 1/5 of the sample reported attending church at least once a week



whereas 29.4% attended just two to three times per year and 11.6% never attended church

- 20.6% belonged to church-related groups, 40.1% did not respond, 39.3% belonged to no church-related groups
- 75.7% in summer and 67.4% in winter either spent no time during the month in church affairs or did not respond to the question
- 69.5% of the sample did not belong to any school-related clubs and 9% did not respond to the question
- membership in one school group was mentioned by 14.6% of the respondents, in two groups by 4.9% and in more than two by 2.1%
- 45.8% of the sample indicated no participation in inter-school or intra-mural activities and 9% did not respond. 25.2% participated in one or two such activities, 16.4% in three to five and 3.6% in more than five activities
- 30.8% indicated participating in activities outside the school
- 39.9% did not respond to the question concerning positions held in clubs and 38.6% said that they held no official positions in any clubs or organizations
- 58.2% of the sample said that informal recreation such as get-togethers was more important to them, organized activities were more important to 33.3% of the sample while 3.9% felt there was a need for both types
- 6.8% of the respondents reported no desired activities, 14.8% did not respond to the question; 50% of the remaining respondents reported from 1 to 3 desired activities and 25.4% mentioned from 4 to 6 desired activities while 2.9% mentioned 7 or more
- of the 878 students interviewed, 64.6% felt Calgary was definitely a



good area for teenagers, 23.8% considered it a bad area and 10.5% were either unsure or did not respond

- 51.7% felt facilities were run in a fair manner, 10.8% said no, all the remainder qualified their statements and 15.2% were either unsure or did not respond
- 46.6% of the respondents reported having transportation problems in winter or summer, 24.1% reported having transportation problems one to three times per month or four or more times per month in winter and in summer.

On the basis of these data one may conclude that:

- a. High School students spent relatively little time studying during the week or on weekends
- b. approximately 50% of the students were employed during the summer while about 1/3 had part-time jobs during the school year
- c. students spent very little time in church affairs
- d. the majority of students were not involved in school related groups, intra-mural or inter-school sports activities, while 1/3 participated in activities outside school
- e. the Calgary High School students appear to desire numerous additional leisure opportunities and the majority of Calgary High School students feel Calgary is a good area for teenage activities
- f. there appear to be considerable transportation problems with regards to participating in leisure opportunities

On the basis of the above one can conclude that the High School students of Calgary do not have a situation where their discretionary time is overtaxed by school, church or community activities and consequently it appears that they have considerable discretionary time which is available for leisure



programming. This is further reinforced by the fact that a great number of students reportedly desired additional leisure activities. Since the transportation problem appears reasonably acute, this factor must be kept in mind when recreation professionals are programming for high school students.

It will be noted that this chapter has not made a great number of recommendations. Instead, due to the nature of the data, the approach has been primarily to point out problems and situations which might affect leisure programming. While specific recommendations could be made on the basis of these data, it is felt that since there are so many alternatives which are available the best approach would be for the Calgary Parks and Recreation personnel to examine all of the alternatives and the philosophy underlying each and proceed according to the policy which is set out for the operation of leisure services within Calgary and area.



## CHAPTER XIV

### FACILITIES OF CALGARY

In order to determine the types of facilities and programs available to the Calgary population, a survey was taken of Churches - their facilities and programs; Commercial Outlets - their facilities, programs and fees; Clubs and Groups - their facilities and programs; and Recreation Department programs offered.

The information in this chapter is based on the interviews obtained. Although some of the outlets have doubtless been overlooked, this chapter will give an overview of the areas and age groups which need increased recreational planning.

#### A. Churches of Calgary

##### 1. Description of Churches

There were 98 churches in Calgary for which information was obtained. Two of these churches did not specify what denomination they were. The list of the others is given in Table XIV-1.



Table XIV - 1  
Churches of Calgary

<u>Type of Church</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
United	18	18.4
Roman Catholic	14	14.3
Anglican	14	14.3
Lutheran	11	11.2
Baptist	10	10.2
Presbyterian	5	5.1
Nazarene	3	3.1
Evangelical	3	3.1
Jehovah's Witness	2	2.0
Salvation Army	2	2.0
Mennonite	2	2.0
Moravian	2	2.0
Church of God	1	1.0
Pentecostal	1	1.0
Christian Science	1	1.0
Reformed Church	1	1.0
Alliance Tabernacle	1	1.0
Janz Team	1	1.0
Open Door	1	1.0
Church of Peace	1	1.0
Ukrainian Catholic	1	1.0
United Missionary	1	1.0
Unspecified	2	2.0
	—	—
TOTAL	98	99.7



The churches were coded according to the Recreation Area in which they were located. These data show that 21 churches were in Area 3, 19 were in Area 4, 10 were in Area 2, 5 were in Area 1 and 1 was in Area 5. The remaining 42 churches were not coded in any area.

Parking facilities available were coded in terms of capacity. Only 14 churches reported no parking space, 21 churches had room for 20 or fewer cars, 19 churches had room for 21 - 40 cars, 13 churches had room for 41 - 60 cars, 5 churches had room for 61 - 80 cars, 5 churches had room for 81 - 100 cars, 1 church had room for 101 - 120 cars, and 7 churches reported enough space for more than 140 cars. Only 13 churches did not specify the available parking capacity.

## 2. Facilities of Churches

Facilities were described in terms of size and capacity of various rooms within the churches. These figures are composites (e.g. total size of all meeting rooms), and are outlined in Table XIV-2.



Table XIV-2  
Church Facilities

	Meeting Rooms	Recreation Rooms	Kitchens	Lounges	Studies, Offices	Other (e.g. Library)
500 sq. ft. or less	1	0	35	3	5	9
501 - 1000 sq. ft.	5	0	2	1	0	1
1001 - 1500 sq. ft.	6	0	1	1	0	2
1501 - 2500 sq. ft.	13	5	0	0	1	0
2501 - 3500 sq. ft.	13	4	0	0	0	0
3501 - 4500 sq. ft.	7	2	0	1	0	1
4501 - 5500 sq. ft.	3	0	0	0	0	0
over 5500 sq. ft.	14	2	0	0	0	0
*unspecified size	27	4	14	3	1	5
**no response	9	81	46	89	91	80
Capacity	458					
less than 25	0	0	11	1	3	8
26 - 50	4	2	2	3	0	3
51 - 100	12	0	1	0	0	1
101 - 150	9	1	0	0	0	0
151 - 200	10	0	0	0	0	0
201 - 300	12	5	0	1	1	0
301 - 400	11	3	0	0	0	0
over 400	14	1	0	0	0	0
*unspecified capacity	18	3	40	2	3	6
**no response	8	83	45	90	91	80

\*has the facility, but did not specify size

\*\*did not state whether or not the facility was available



The equipment in the church was classified as specialized (e.g. film projector, stage facilities, gym equipment) or non-specialized (e.g. chairs, tables, piano, organ). Over half (54) of the churches surveyed did not respond to the question. None of the churches had specialized equipment only, 17 had non-specialized equipment only and 27 churches had both specialized and non-specialized equipment.

The facilities of most of the churches surveyed could be rented, but 27 churches did not rent their facilities under any conditions. Only 3 churches said there were no special conditions, and 6 did not answer the question of rental. The most common condition for rental, given by 20 churches, was a rental fee (or donation) charged. Meeting the regulations of the church (e.g. no smoking, no drinking; cleaning up) was mentioned as a condition of rental, and 10 churches rented the facilities, according to circumstances, to "worthy" groups but not indiscriminately to the public. Only 2 churches said the facilities were used by outside groups, but no rental fee was charged; 4 churches rented only to church-affiliated groups; and 6 churches would consider applications for rentals, providing they fit into the church schedule.

Nearly half (40) of the churches said that no non-church groups used the church facilities, and 13 churches did not answer the question. One church was used by a professional or occupational group; one was used by a cultural music group (e.g. Toronto Conservatory of Music exams); 1 was used for banquets or wedding receptions; 2 were used for school groups; 4 churches were used by service-oriented clubs (e.g. Kiwanis); 5 were used for Alcoholic Rehabilitation Centers; 5 churches were used by political groups; 5 were used by community associations; 8 churches were used by fraternal organizations (e.g. wives' clubs); and 8 were used by



boys' and girls' groups (e.g. Cubs, kindergarten). Only 11 churches were used by more than 2 non-church groups.

3. Church Programs

Only 7 of the churches included in the survey reported no programs at all, and 9 churches did not respond to the question pertaining to programs. Three churches had some programs, but did not specify the number, and only 2 churches had more than 10 programs each. There were 15 churches reporting 1 or 2 programs; 24 churches reporting 3 or 4 programs; 19 churches reporting 5 or 6 programs; 13 churches reporting 7 or 8 programs; and 6 churches reporting 9 or 10 programs. There were 402 programs reported in all.

Table XIV - 3 outlines the type of program according to age and sex of the participants, by the number of participants. For some of the programs, a membership size was not given, which resulted in a discrepancy of totals.



Table XIV-3

Type and Number of Church Programs According to Age and Sex of  
Participants by Number of Participants

Type of Program and Number Offered	Number of Participants									Total Reporting	
	Under 10	11- 20	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	51- 60	61- 100	101- 150	151 & More		
Girls' Groups, 12 & under	65	3	8	16	4	5	4	6	0	1	47
Mixed Groups, 13-20	60	0	18	10	7	1	3	5	2	0	46
Boys' Groups, 12 & under	50	1	3	4	9	5	2	8	2	1	35
Boys' Groups, 13 & over	47	2	12	11	2	0	1	1	0	1	30
Girls' Groups, 13 & over	47	4	7	10	5	2	3	3	1	0	35
Volunteer Service, Adult Female	25	1	4	5	4	0	0	1	3	1	19
Nursery, Kindergarten, Male & Female	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	10
Social, Adult, Male & Female	14	0	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	10
Musical, Adult, Male & Female	12	0	2	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	10
Mixed Groups, 12 & under	11	0	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	8
Musical, Youth Male & Female	8	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Social, Adult Women	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
Religious Study, Adult Male & Female	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Special Interest, Adult Male & Female	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Religious Study, Teenage, M & F	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
Social, Adult Men	5	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Physical Fitness, Adult Female	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Social, All Ages, Male & Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vacation Church School	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Volunteer Service, Adult M & F	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Musical Youth F	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Musical, All Ages Male & Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Volunteer Service, Adult Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Special Interest, All Ages, M & F	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Special Interest, Children M & F	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bible School, Unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Study Group, Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Most of the programs (37) were funded by the church, through offerings and donations from the congregation, but 5 programs were self-supporting, and 5 were funded by club fees. One youth program was sponsored by an adult group, and 21 programs were funded by various combinations of income. The remaining programs did not have a specified source of funding. A fee structure was reported by 22 churches for some programs, and no fee structure was reported by 27 churches. The remaining churches did not answer the question.

In-service training for program leaders was not available in 30 churches, was compulsory in 2 churches, and was available but not compulsory in 37 churches. Ten churches had training for Sunday School teachers, 7 had training for youth group leaders, 4 had training for both Sunday School and youth group leaders, and only 1 church had in-service training for other religious groups. Only 15 churches mentioned qualification of leaders: 9 said the qualifications were set by the group (e.g. Scout Masters); 4 said leaders must be mature and willing, with leadership abilities; and 3 said the only requirement was a minimum age limit.

Only 32 churches specified the time of programs: 22 said the programs were in the evenings; 6 said the majority were in the evenings; and 4 said programs were run both in the daytime and evenings. The seasons of operation were specified by 56 churches: 41 said winter (September to June) and 15 churches said programs ran all year.

Only 20 churches outlined programs for the ensuing year: 8 mentioned social teen groups; 6 mentioned special groups; 4 mentioned religion-oriented groups; 1 mentioned adult social groups; and 1 mentioned Family Life Education. No new programs for the ensuing year was stated by 24 churches, 12 had 1 new program, 6 had 2 programs, 1 had 3 programs and 1 church had 5 programs for the ensuing year. The directors for the programs were adults only for 27 churches, and both adults and young people for 32 churches. Other churches did not specify the ages of staff members.



4. Church Staff

(a) Ministers or Priests

The majority of the churches interviewed (88) had 1 or 2 ministers on staff, 4 churches had 3 or 4 ministers, and 1 church did not specify the number of ministers. Only 1 church had a voluntary minister, and 86 churches had salaried ministers. Only 4 churches specified qualifications for ministers: 3 required a training course, and 1 required only church affiliation within church congregation. Adults were required by the 5 churches which specified age.

(b) Caretaker

One church did not specify how many caretakers were employed, 20 churches had 1 or 2 caretakers, and 29 churches did not list a caretaker. The other churches did not reply to the question of staff members. Only 11 churches specified the basis of employment, and all said the caretakers were salaried. No qualifications were mentioned by any church. No age specifications were mentioned by any church.

(c) Secretarial - Clerical

More than half (33) of the churches reporting listed no secretarial staff, 16 listed 1 or 2, and 1 church reported some, but did not specify how many. Of those listed, 9 were salaried staff and 2 were volunteer. Only 2 churches specified qualifications: 1 required a training course, and 1 required church affiliation within church congregation. No age specifications were mentioned.

(d) Youth Leaders

There were 26 churches which did not list any youth leaders, and 6 did not specify how many there were. Others reported were: 5 churches with 3 or 4; 2 churches with 5 or 6; 1 church with 7 or 8; 1 church with 9 or 10;



7 churches with 11 to 20; and 2 churches with 21 or more youth leaders. There were no salaried youth leaders, and 22 voluntary staff. Qualifications were mentioned by only 9 churches: 7 required a training course; 1 required a conscientious, good church member; and 1 required basic leadership qualities. Three churches said age of the youth leader did not matter, and 7 churches required adults.

(e) Adult Leaders

Most of the churches replying to the question on staff members said they had no adult leaders (40); 5 said they had some but did not specify numbers; 1 church had 11 to 20 adult leaders; 2 churches had 3 or 4; and 2 churches had 1 or 2 adult leaders. No leaders were salaried, and 9 were voluntary. No qualifications or age restrictions were listed.

(f) Musical Leaders

This includes pianists, organists, and choir leaders, and 45 churches did not list any. Five churches each had 1 or 2, 4 of which were salaried. The only qualification mentioned was church affiliation within church congregation (1 church).

(g) Kindergarten Teachers

Only 2 churches listed kindergarten teachers: 1 church had 1 or 2 teachers, and 1 had 3 or 4 teachers, all salaried. One church required a training course for their teachers, and they must be adult.

(h) Sunday School Teachers

Most of the churches (45) did not list any Sunday School teachers; 1 church had an unspecified number; 2 had 21 or more; and 2 had 11 to 20 Sunday School teachers. Four churches said their teachers were volunteers. Only 4 churches mentioned qualifications: 2 required a training course; and 2 required conscientious, good church members. Two churches required adult teachers.



(i) Other, Unspecified Staff

There were 16 churches which listed staff outside of the foregoing categories: 6 had 1 or 2 more staff; 2 had 3 or 4 more staff; 1 had 9 or 10 more staff; 4 had 11 to 20 more staff; and 2 had over 20 more staff. One church had additional staff but did not specify how many. One church had both salaried and volunteer staff; 8 had volunteer staff only; and 2 had salaried staff only. Six churches specified qualifications: 4 required a training course; and 2 required conscientious, good church members. Five churches specified the age required as adult.

B. Commercial Recreation Outlets

Table XIV-4 lists the types of recreation outlets in Calgary, the facilities available through each type of outlet, and the size and capacity of the facilities.



Table XIV-4

Commercial Recreation Outlets, Available Facilities, Size and Capacity

Type and Number of Outlets	Facilities		Size (sq. ft.)		Capacity (persons)
11-Season Sports Centres (28)	Recreation Rooms	22	300 or less	9	15 or fewer
	Bowling Alleys	8	301 to 500	3	16 to 30
	Canteens	6	501 to 1000	3	31 to 45
	Specialized Rooms	6	1001 to 1500	3	46 to 60
	Meeting Rooms	5	1501 to 2000	4	61 to 100
	Lockers & Showers	3	2001 to 2500	2	101 to 200
	Gymnasiums	2	2501 to 4500	9	201 to 400
	Skating Rink	1	4501 or more	9	1
	Theatre	1			
	Kitchen	1			
Theatres and Drive-In Theatres (15)	Theatres	16	300 or less	1	61 to 100
	Canteens	5	4501 or more	2	201 to 300
	Specialized Rooms	3			301 to 400
	Lounge	1			401 or more
	Meeting Room	1			12
Summer Sport Centres (11)	Golf Courses	10	300 or less	7	15 or less
	Specialized Rooms	9	301 to 500	2	16 to 30
	Canteens	9	501 to 1000	1	31 to 45
	Lockers & Showers	7	1501 to 2000	1	46 to 60
	Meeting Rooms	4	2001 to 2500	3	61 to 100
	Beverage Rooms	4	2501 to 4500	4	101 to 200
	Kitchens	3	4501 or more	2	201 to 300
	Dance Halls	2			301 to 400
	Bleachers	2			401 or more
					3
General Recreation Centres (9)	Lockers & Showers	9	300 or less	4	15 or fewer
	Meeting Rooms	8	301 to 500	3	16 to 30
	Canteens	8	501 to 1000	9	31 to 45
	Swimming Pools	6	1001 to 1500	4	46 to 60
	Specialized Rooms	6	1501 to 2000	4	61 to 100
	Lounges	6	2001 to 2500	2	101 to 200
	Curling Rinks	4	2501 to 4500	3	201 to 300
	Gymnasiums	3	4501 or more	8	301 to 400
	Recreation Rooms	3	Outdoor Field	1	401 or more
	Bleachers	3			2
	Skating Rinks	2			1
	Golf Courses	2			1
	Tennis Courts	2			1
	Bowling Alleys	2			1
	Handball Courts	2			1
	Beverage Rooms	2			1
	Dance Hall	1			1
	Kitchen	1			

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Table XIV-4 (Cont'd)

Commercial Recreation Outlets, Available Facilities, Size and Capacity

Type and Number of Outlets		Facilities		Size (sq. ft.)		Capacity (persons)	
Libraries	(2)	Library Rooms	2	300 or less	1	16 to 30	1
		Meeting Rooms	3	301 to 500	1	31 to 45	1
		Specialized Rooms	1	4501 or more	2		
		Kitchen	1				
Inter Sports Centre	(1)	Meeting Rooms	2	501 to 1000	1		
		Curling Rink	1	2501 to 4500	2		
		Canteen	1				
Self-Improvement Centre		Specialized Rooms	3	300 or less	1	15 or fewer	4
		Steam Rooms	3	301 to 500	1	16 to 30	1
(1)		Lockers & Showers	1	2001 to 2500	1	61 to 100	1
		Gymnasium	1				
Park and Tourist Attraction	(1)	Curling Rink	1	4501 or more	2	101 to 200	1
		Beverage Room	1			301 to 400	1
Social Facilities	(1)	Dance Hall	1	4501 or more	1	301 to 400	1
		Canteen	1				

C. Clubs and Groups

An attempt was made to inventory all the clubs and groups in Calgary, and obtain information pertaining to the facilities they used, their size, capacity and equipment. The information obtained is outlined in Table XIV-5.



Table XIV-5

Clubs and Groups by Facilities Used, Size and Capacity of Facilities

Type and Number of Groups	Facilities Used		Size of Facilities (sq. ft.)	Capacity of Facilities	
Outdoor Summer Sports Clubs (7)	Specialized Rooms	4	501 to 1000	1	15 or fewer
	Tennis Courts	3	1001 to 1500	2	16 to 30
	Meeting Rooms	2	2501 to 4500	1	46 to 60
			4501 or more	1	61 to 100
	Outdoor Field	1			
Men's Clubs (6)	Meeting Rooms	9	300 or less	3	15 or fewer
	Beverage Rooms	4	301 to 500	3	31 to 45
	Canteens	4	501 to 1000	3	46 to 60
	Lounges	3	1001 to 1500	2	61 to 100
	Recreation Rooms	3	2001 to 2500	2	101 to 200
	Kitchens	3	2501 to 4500	2	201 to 300
	Dance Hall	1	4501 or more	3	301 to 400
					401 or more
Serious Civic Minded Clubs (4)	Meeting Rooms	7	300 or less	4	15 or fewer
	Lounges	2	301 to 500	2	16 to 30
	Private Restaurants	2	501 to 1000	1	31 to 45
	Park	1	2001 to 2500	1	101 to 200
			2501 to 4500	2	201 to 300
	Outdoor Field	1			
Ethnic Clubs (4)	Meeting Rooms	3	300 or less	2	15 or fewer
	Canteens	3	301 to 500	1	16 to 30
	Kitchens	3	501 to 1000	3	31 to 45
	Specialized Rooms	2	1001 to 1500	1	46 to 60
	Gymnasium	1	1501 to 2000	2	61 to 100
	Dance Hall	1	2001 to 2500	2	101 to 200
	Recreation Room	1	4501 or more	1	401 or more
	Lockers & Showers	1			
Hobby Clubs (2)	Beverage Room	1			
	Recreation Rooms	2	301 to 500	1	46 to 60
	Kitchen	1	1001 to 1500	1	
			2001 to 2500	1	
Old Timers' Clubs (2)	Specialized Rooms	3	300 or less	3	15 or fewer
	Meeting Rooms	2	501 to 1000	1	46 to 60
	Kitchens	2	1001 to 1500	1	61 to 100
	Recreation Room	1	4501 or more	1	301 to 400
	Lounge	1			
Youth Groups (2)	Specialized Rooms	4	300 or less	6	15 or fewer
	Private Restaurants	3	301 to 500	1	16 to 30
	Meeting Rooms	2	501 to 1000	1	31 to 45
	Recreation Room	1	2501 to 4500	1	61 to 100
	Library Room	1			101 to 200
	Gymnasium	1			201 to 300

cont'd...



Table XIV-5 (cont'd)

Clubs and Groups by Facilities Used, Size and Capacity of Facilities

Type and Number of Groups	Facilities Used		Size of Facilities (sq. ft.)		Capacity of Facilities	
Fraternal Clubs	Recreation Rooms	2	301 to 500	1	16 to 30	1
Men and Women (1)	Meeting Room	1	501 to 1000	2	61 to 100	2
Self-Improvement Clubs (1)	Meeting Rooms	4	300 or less	2	15 or fewer	2
			501 to 1000	1	46 to 60	1
			1001 to 1500	1	61 to 100	1
Outdoor Winter Sports Groups (1)	Meeting Room	1	300 or less	1	15 or fewer	1
	Private Restaurant	1			46 to 60	1

Specialized equipment was reported in 9 facilities of the Youth Groups; and 2 facilities of each of Men's Clubs, Ethnic Clubs and Outdoor Summer Sports Clubs.

D. Programs of Clubs and Commercial Outlets

A tally was done on the number and types of programs offered through the groups and outlets discussed in B. and C. of this Chapter. The programs are described in terms of type, attendance, and sex of the membership, as outlined in Table XIV-6.



Table XIV-6

Programs of Clubs and Commercial Outlets: Type, Attendance, Age and Sex of Membership

Type of Program	Age of Target Group		Sex of Membership		Attendance	
General Program Meetings	Adults only	12	Male and Female	6	11 to 20	1
	All Ages	4	All Male	6	61 to 100	1
	Teenagers	2	All Female	2	101 to 200	4
	Teens and Adults	1	Predominantly Male	1	201 to 600	4
	Teens and Children	1	Predominantly Female	1	601 or more	3
Classes - Films and Lectures	All Ages	5	Male and Female	6	11 to 20	1
	Adults Only	5	Predominantly Male	2	21 to 30	4
	Teens and Adults	3	All Male	2	31 to 40	1
	Teens and Children	3	All Female	1	61 to 100	1
	Children	2			101 to 200	2
	Teens Only	1			201 to 600	3
Social Events	Adults Only	22	Male and Female	20	up to 10	1
	Teens Only	5	All Female	7	11 to 20	1
	All Ages	3	All Male	4	21 to 30	4
	Teens and Adults	1	Predominantly Male	3	41 to 60	1
	Teens and Children	1			61 to 100	2
	Old Age Only	1			101 to 200	4
					201 to 600	2
					601 or more	6
Special Events - (eg. Bazaars, Conventions)	All Ages	7	Male and Female	5	41 to 60	3
	Adults Only	4	All Male	3	61 to 100	1
	Teens and Children	2	All Female	1	101 to 200	1
	Children	1			201 to 600	2
					601 or more	1
Sports	Adults Only	31	Male and Female	34	up to 10	1
	Teens and Children	22	All Male	18	11 to 20	1
	All Ages	14	Predominantly Male	10	21 to 30	3
	Teens and Adults	8	All Female	8	31 to 40	4
	Teens Only	3	Predominantly Female	1	41 to 60	6
	Old Age Only	3			61 to 100	5
	Children Only	2			101 to 200	8
					201 to 600	10
					601 or more	20
Special Interest - Public Speaking, Bingo, Hobbies	Teens and Adults	19	Predominantly Male	14	21 to 30	1
	Adults Only	9	All Male	11	61 to 100	2
	All Ages	4	Predominantly Female	1	101 to 200	1
	Teens and Children	4	All Female	1	201 to 600	3
	Teens Only	1	Male and Female	3	601 or more	7
Children's or Youth Groups	Children Only	6	Male and Female	6	up to 10	1
	Teens Only	2	All Male	2	41 to 60	2
	Teens and Children	1	All Female	1	101 to 200	1
					201 to 600	2
					601 or more	1

cont'd...



Table XIV-6 (cont'd)

Programs of Clubs and Commercial Outlets: Type, Attendance, Age and Sex of Membership

Type of Program	Age of Target Group	Sex of Membership	Attendance
Movies, Theatres	All Ages	13 Male and Female	3 601 or more 3
	Adults Only	2	
	Children Only	2	

\*Predominantly male means over 2/3 (66.67%) of the membership is male.

E. Department Programs

The City of Calgary Parks and Recreation Department offers programs in three divisions: 1) Adult Recreation, 2) Athletic Groups, and 3) Children's Recreation. Each of these will be dealt with separately.

1. Adult Recreation

These programs are offered in conjunction with the Adult Education Division of the Calgary School Board, and programs are located mainly in high schools. No rental fee is paid by the Department, as the facilities used all fall under the Adult Education Division.

The programs are held twice a year, with one session before Christmas and one after, each lasting 10 or 11 weeks. Fees vary from \$6.00 to \$20.00 per session, depending on the activity and the length of the sessions. Participants pay for materials and equipment required.

No volunteer leadership is used, and instructors are paid a minimum of \$5.00 per hour. again depending on the activity.

During the season preceding the writing of this report, 20 centres were utilized for Adult Recreation Programs.

Table XIV-7 gives the type and number of adult recreation programs and the facilities used.



Table XIV-7

Adult Recreation Programs, Size of Classes and Facilities Used

Name of Program	(Number)	Size of Classes	Facilities Used	
Oil Painting	(21)	11 - 20	(21)	Artroom (19)
				Classroom (2)
Badminton	(15)	11 - 20	(5)	Gymnasium (15)
		21 - 30	(10)	
Ceramics	(15)	11 - 20	(14)	Artroom (14)
		21 - 30	(1)	Stage (1)
Bridge	(14)	11 - 20	(1)	Lunchroom (6)
		21 - 30	(13)	Library (6)
				Classroom (2)
Dancing	(14)	21 - 30	(14)	Gymnasium (14)
Ski Instruction	(10)	21 - 30	(10)	Gymnasium (10)
Golf Instruction	(8)	11 - 20	(7)	Gymnasium (6)
		21 - 30	(1)	Lunchroom (2)
Ladies' Keep Fit	(7)	21 - 30	(6)	Gymnasium (6)
		31 - 40	(1)	Science Room (1)
Charm & Personal Development	(7)	21 - 30	(7)	Beauty Salon (4)
				Library (3)
Resin Craft	(6)	11 - 20	(6)	Crafts Room (6)
Knitting	(6)	11 - 20	(6)	Lunchroom (5)
				Staff Lounge (1)
Men's Conditioning	(4)	11 - 20	(2)	Gymnasium (4)
		21 - 30	(2)	
Christmas Gifts	(4)	11 - 20	(2)	Lunchroom (4)
		21 - 30	(2)	
Decoupage	(4)	11 - 20	(4)	Lunchroom (3)
				Artroom (1)
Puppy Course	(4)	10 or fewer	(4)	Gymnasium (4)
Creative Crafts	(3)	21 - 30	(3)	Lunchroom (3)
Water Color Painting	(3)	11 - 20	(3)	Artroom (2)
				Lunchroom (1)
Liquid Embroidery	(3)	11 - 20	(3)	Lunchroom (3)
Jiu Jitsu	(3)	21 - 30	(3)	Gymnasium (3)
Commercial Art	(2)	11 - 20	(2)	Artroom (2)
Pastels	(2)	11 - 20	(2)	Artroom (2)
Fencing	(2)	10 or fewer	(2)	Gymnasium (2)
Tennis Instruction	(2)	11 - 20	(2)	Gymnasium (2)
Chess	(2)	11 - 20	(2)	Library (1)
				Staff Lounge (1)
Tropical Fish	(2)	21 - 30	(2)	Science Room (2)
Dog Obedience	(2)	10 or fewer	(2)	Gymnasium (2)
Creative Needlework	(2)	11 - 20	(2)	Crafts Room (1)
				Home Ec. Room (1)
Drawing	(2)	21 - 30	(2)	Artroom (2)
Medau	(2)	21 - 30	(2)	Gymnasium (2)
Basketball (men)	(2)	21 - 30	(2)	Gymnasium (2)
Acrylics	(1)	11 - 20	(1)	Artroom (1)
Graphics	(1)	11 - 20	(1)	Artroom (1)
Basketball (women)	(1)	21 - 30	(1)	Gymnasium (1)
Art History	(1)	21 - 30	(1)	Classroom (1)

cont'd ...



Table XIV-7 (cont'd)

Adult Recreation Programs, Size of Classes and Facilities Used

Name of Program	(Number)	Size of Classes	Facilities Used
Batik	(1)	11 - 20	(1) Crafts Room (1)
Sculpture	(1)	11 - 20	(1) Crafts Room (1)
China Painting	(1)	11 - 20	(1) Classroom (1)
Hunter Training	(1)	21 - 30	(1) Classroom (1)
Basket Weaving	(1)	11 - 20	(1) Lunchroom (1)
Canadian Power Squadrons	(1)	unspecified	(1) Drafting Room (1)

All of the programs had only one staff person for each class, except dancing, which had 2 staff for one class. All staff were salaried, and all filled the capacity of leader or instructor.

2. Athletic Groups

Table XIV-8 outlines the Athletic programs offered by the Parks & Recreation Department according to age groups, size of class, and number of leaders.

Table XIV-8

Type & No. of Groups	Age Groups	Size of Class	No. of Leaders
Basketball (4)	11-14 (2) Adult (2)	61 - 100 (3) 101 - 150 (1)	1 (1) 2 (1) 4 (1) 6 (1)
Volleyball (3)	Adult (3)	41 - 50 (2) 151 or more (1)	1 (1) 2 (2)
European Handball (2)	Adult (2)	51 - 60 (2)	1 (1) 2 (1)
Track & Field (1)	15 - 18 (1)	101 - 150 (1)	2 (1)
Conditioning (1)	Adult (1)	21 - 30 (1)	2 (1)
General Recreation (1)	11 - 14 (1)	61 - 100 (1)	2 (1)

All of the athletic programs used a gymnasium, and all staff were volunteers, except one basketball group had both salaried and volunteer staff. The capacity of the staff members was unspecified



for all groups.

### 3. Children's Recreation Programs

Winter recreation programs for children are operated mainly in Junior High Schools. The city uses the school facilities under the arrangement of a school/recreation facility agreement.

Programs are offered for children 6 to 19 years of age, according to the needs of the community. No fees are charged, apart from the cost of the materials used in some classes.

All leadership employed is salaried, and employed on a part-time basis. Each centre used has a supervisor and activity leaders.

The programs are offered in 2 sessions of approximately 10 weeks each, one before Christmas and one after.

All leaders employed must have completed a special leadership course, or have equivalent training and qualifications.

Table XIV-9 outlines the children's recreation programs by age group, number in class, facilities used and number of staff.

Table XIV-9

#### Children's Recreation Programs by Age Groups, No. in Class,

#### Facilities Used, and Number of Staff

Type and No. of Programs	Age Group *	Size of Class	Facilities Used	Number of Staff
Crafts	(75)	7 - 10 (51)	10 or fewer (2)	artroom (42) 1 (52)
		11 - 14 (24)	11 - 20 (27)	lunchroom (9) 2 (23)
			21 - 30 (25)	playroom (7)
			31 - 40 (13)	stage (5)
			41 - 50 (5)	shelter room (3)
			51 - 60 (2)	gymnasium (2)
			61 - 100 (1)	craftsroom (2)
				hallway (2)
				classroom (1)
				community hall (1)
				shop (1)

cont'd...



Table XIV-9 (cont'd)

Children's Recreation Programs by Age Groups, No. in Class,

Facilities Used, and Number of Staff

Type and No. of Programs		Age Group *	Size of Class	Facilities Used	Number of Staff
Group games	(57)	7 - 10	(35)	11 - 20	(11) gymnasium (56) 1 (40)
		11 - 14	(21)	21 - 30	(23) shelter room (1) 2 (16)
		15 - 18	(1)	31 - 40	(15)
				41 - 50	(5)
				51 - 60	(1)
				61 - 100	(1)
				101 - 150	(1)
Teen Programs	(25)	11 - 14	(1)	10 or fewer	(2) gymnasium (25) 1 (6)
		15 - 18	(24)	21 - 30	(3)
				31 - 40	(4)
				41 - 50	(3)
				51 - 60	(6)
				61 - 100	(3)
				101 - 150	(4)
Boys' Tumbling	(24)	7 - 10	(23)	21 - 30	(2) gymnasium (24) 2 (24)
		15 - 18	(1)	31 - 40	(14)
				41 - 50	(5)
				51 - 60	(1)
				61 - 100	(2)
Girls' Tumbling	(22)	7 - 10	(22)	11 - 20	(2) gymnasium (22) 2 (22)
				31 - 40	(14)
				41 - 50	(6)
Mixed Tumbling	(21)	7 - 10	(15)	11 - 20	(2) gymnasium (21) 1 (12)
		11 - 14	(6)	21 - 30	(9)
				31 - 40	(4)
				41 - 50	(5)
				51 - 60	(1)
Gymnastics	(20)	7 - 10	(8)	11 - 20	(6) gymnasium (20) 1 (18)
		11 - 14	(9)	21 - 30	(7)
		15 - 18	(3)	31 - 40	(4)
				41 - 50	(2)
				101 - 150	(1)
Wrestling	(15)	7 - 10	(7)	10 or fewer	(1) gymnasium (7) 1 (13)
		11 - 14	(7)	11 - 20	(7) stage (7) 2 (2)
		15 - 18	(1)	21 - 30	(3) weightroom (1)
				31 - 40	(3)
				41 - 50	(1)

cont'd...



Table XIV-9 (cont'd)

Children's Recreation Programs by Age Groups, No. in Class,

Facilities Used, and Number of Staff

Type and No. of Programs		Age Group *	Size of Class	Facilities Used	Number of Staff			
Unstructured	(12)	7 - 10 15 - 18	(2) (10)	31 - 40 41 - 50 51 - 60	(1) (5) (6)	gymnasium	(12) 3	2 (4) (8)
Baton	(12)	7 - 10 11 - 14	(11) (1)	11 - 20 21 - 30 31 - 40 41 - 50	(2) (5) (4) (1)	stage playroom shelter room gymnasium	(5) (3) (3) (1)	1 (5) (7) (1)
Dance	(9)	7 - 10 11 - 14	(8) (1)	11 - 20 21 - 30 31 - 40 41 - 50	(2) (3) (1) (3)	gymnasium shelter room stage library classroom hallway basement	(2) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	1 (2) (7)
Cheerleading	(6)	7 - 10 11 - 14	(4) (2)	10 or fewer 11 - 20 21 - 30 31 - 40	(1) (3) (1) (1)	hallway playroom	(4) (2)	1 (5) (1)
Knitting	(4)	7 - 10 11 - 14	(2) (2)	10 or fewer 11 - 20	(1) (3)	lunchroom classroom	(2) (2)	1 (4)
Drama	(4)	7 - 10 11 - 14	(2) (2)	11 - 20 21 - 30	(2) (2)	library stage music room	(2) (1) (1)	1 (3) (1)
Badminton	(3)	7 - 10 Family	(2) (1)	21 - 30 31 - 40 41 - 50	(1) (1) (1)	gymnasium	(3) 2	1 (2)
Judo	(3)	7 - 10 11 - 14	(1) (2)	11 - 20 21 - 30 31 - 40	(1) (1) (1)	stage gymnasium	(2) (1)	1 (3)
Table Tennis	(2)	7 - 10 15 - 18	(1) (1)	10 or fewer 11 - 20	(1) (1)	gymnasium hallway	(1) (1)	1 (1)
Educational Gymnastics	(2)	7 - 10 11 - 14	(1) (1)	21 - 30 51 - 60	(1) (1)	gymnasium	(2)	1 (2)
Ski Conditioning	(2)	11 - 14 15 - 18	(1) (1)	11 - 20	(2)	gymnasium	(2)	1 (2)

cont'd...



Table XIV-9 (cont'd)

Children's Recreation Programs by Age Groups, No. in Class,

Facilities Used, and Number of Staff

Type and No. of Programs	Age Group*	Size of Class		Facilities Used		Number of Staff	
Boys' Fitness	(2)	7 - 10	(1)	10 or fewer	(1)	gymnasium	(2)
		11 - 14	(1)	21 - 30	(1)		
Aikido (girls)	(2)	11 - 14	(2)	21 - 30	(1)	gymnasium	(1)
				unspecified	(1)	science room	(1)
Aikido (boys)	(1)	11 - 14	(1)	21 - 30	(1)	gymnasium	(1)
Basic Rhythm	(1)	7 - 10	(1)	11 - 20	(1)	stage	(1)

\*Age group is listed according to the average age in the class (e.g. age group 6 - 12 is recorded as 7 - 10, because the mean age is 9 years).

#### 4. Athletic Programs

After the main body of this chapter was completed, some additional information was received from the Calgary Parks and Recreation Department concerning athletic programs. This information will be presented here.

Another 65 programs were carried out, the majority (33) being swimming programs. There were 5 special events, and the rest of the programs were active sports programs.

Table XIV-10 outlines the information obtained according to activity.

## Л'юсе Сейн-Леон

Союзъ на политическій и промышленній

Продавътьъ на художній

Союзъ на политическій и промышленній

(1) 01 - 2 (2) 01 - 3  
(1) 01 - 11

(2) 01 - 11 (3) (издѣліе) 01 - 11

(3) 01 - 11 (1) (свод) 01 - 11

(2) 01 - 11 (1) 01 - 11

Союзъ на политическій и промышленній  
Союзъ на политическій и промышленній

## Л'юсе Сейн-Леон

Союзъ на политическій и промышленній

Союзъ на

Союзъ на

TABLE XIV - 10

ACTIVITIES BY LOCATION, FACILITY USED, SIZE OF CLASS, AGE GROUP, NUMBER & CAPACITY OF LEADERS  
LENGTH OF SEASON AND COST

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	FACILITY USED	SIZE OF CLASS	*AGE GROUP	LEADERS	LENGTH OF SEASON	COST
Swimming(33)	Department facility(33)	pool (33)	less than 10(17)	1 - 6 yrs.(3)	unspecified	3 months (16)	individual fee (33)
			11 - 20 (12)	Adult (10)	number & capacity	**unspecified(17)	individual fee (33)
			21 - 30 (1)	6 & over (20)			
			51 - 60 (1)				
			61 - 100 (2)				
Baton (5)	schools (5)	gymnasiums(5)	less than 10(1)	7 - 10 (2)	supervisor (5)	3 months (5)	group rate (5)
			11 - 20 (3)	11 - 14 (3)			
			21 - 30 (1)				
Basketball	schools (4)	gymnasiums(4)	11 - 20 (2)	11 - 14 (1)	supervisor (4)	3 months(3)	group rate (4)
FEMALE (4)			21 - 30 (2)	15 - 18 (1)		5 months(1)	
				Adult (2)			
Gymnastics	schools (4)	gymnasiums(4)	41 - 50 (1)	11 - 14 (4)	supervisor (14)	3 months(4)	group rate (4)
			61 - 100 (1)				
			101-150 (1)				
			151 or more(1)				
Special Events (5)	schools (2)	gymnasium(1)	51 - 60 (1)	7 - 10 (1)	supervisor(1)	1 day only(4)	individual fees(2)
	outdoors(3)	Stampede grds.(1)	61 - 100 (1)	6 & over (2)	specialized(1)		
		Equestrian grds(1)	101-150 (1)	Adult (2)	unspecified(2)	2 months(1)	unspecified (2)
		Park (2)	151 or more(2)				
Volleyball	schools (3)	gymnasiums(3)	11 - 20 (2)	Adult (3)	supervisor (3)	3 months (3)	group rate(3)
MALE (3)			21 - 30 (1)				
Handball	schools (3)	gymnasiums(3)	11 - 20 (3)	Adult (3)	supervisor (3)	3 months(2)	group rate(3)
(3)						7 months(1)	
Basketball	schools (2)	gymnasiums(2)	11 - 20 (1)	Adult (2)	supervisor (2)	3 months(2)	group rate(2)
MALE (2)			51 - 60 (1)				
Karate (2)	schools (2)	gymnasiums(2)	11 - 20 (2)	15 - 18 (1)	supervisor (6)	3 months(2)	group rate(2)
				Adult (1)			
Badminton (2)	schools (2)	gymnasiums(2)	11 - 20 (2)	Adult (2)	supervisor (2)	3 mos. (2)	group rate(2)
Volleyball	school (1)	gymnasium (1)	41 - 50 (1)	Adult (1)	supervisor (2)	3 months(1)	group rate(1)
FEMALE (1)							
Figure Skating(1)	Department facility(1)	arena (1)	151 or more(1)	6 & over (1)	instructors (7)	3 months(1)	individual fee (1)

\*The average age was used (e.g. age group 6 to 12 years is listed as 7 to 10, average age being 9 years).

\*\*Swimming programs were largely in series of 10 lessons, but lessons ran all year.





